THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 47. TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 24, 1832. NO. 37.

PUBLISHED BY NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
Near the S. W. Corner of the Diamond.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (every Tuesday and Friday,) at $4 per annum, payable half yearly in advance. ☞It is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at $2 per annum, paid in advance, or $3 if not paid until the end of the year.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed of their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.

JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle*, (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson*, of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,
No. 20, South Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale. January 18—tf

☞*PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK*

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for fall use, in kegs containing 24 lbs., for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. Pittsburgh, Sept. 10.—tf.

COOK'S REGISTER *and Lottery and Exchange Telegraph* is published semi-monthly, at one dollar per annum.

Contents—Bank Note Table of the Rates of Exchange at Pittsburgh; a copious description of the altered and counterfeit Bank Notes that are in circulation in the west; a list of Broken Banks; prices of Gold, Stocks, &c. Subscriptions received at GEORGE A. COOK'S Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

October 21, 1831.—tf

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation; and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build

WOOLLEN AND COTTON MACHINERY,

of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.

With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.

F. A. BEMIS & Co.
No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction: price from $50 to $125. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice.

Nov. 17—tf. F. A. BEMIS & Co.

We the subscribers have purchased and made use of Shears made by F. A. Bemis & Co., Pittsburgh, and consider them superior to any in use in this section of the country.

JOHN M'DOWELL,
DANIEL HICKMAN.

Bridgeville, September 15, 1830.

The undersigned have purchased and made use of broad and narrow Shearing Machines, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and can recommend them to the public, as superior to any we have before used or seen in operation. R & J. HALL,

Sept. 23. *Manufacturers, near Pittsburgh.*

We the undersigned have in operation a Shearing Machine, and also a set of Blades, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and feel confident in recommending them to the public, as articles superior in their kind to any we have used or seen in this country. A. & J. MURPHY.

Fleecedale Woollen Manufactory, Sept. 29, 1830

CIRCULAR.

Pittsburgh, January 29, 1813.

WE beg leave to inform our friends and the public generally, that we have formed a Copartnership, for the purpose of transacting a *General Commission Business* in this place, under the firm of DOBBIN & IRWIN, and that we have taken that spacious Warehouse, on the corner of Second and Ferry streets, lately occupied by Messrs. R. Lindell & Co., where we are prepared to attend to such business as our friends may favor us with.

Mr. Leonard Dobbin will supply the place of his brother, in attending to the business of the house; and with his personal attention, united to a determination of pursuing a well regulated system of attention and punctuality, we hope to prove ourselves worthy the confidence of our friends and correspondents, whose interests it will be our study to promote, adhering strictly to their instructions. H. R. DOBBIN,
JAMES S. IRWIN.

February 18, 1831—tf

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers, Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh

March 14.—tf.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut—incorporated by the State of Connecticut—will make insurance against the dangers of Inland Navigation; on Steam, Keel, and Flat Boats, together with their cargoes, as well as on property in ships, on the high seas. Also, against fire, on every description of Buildings, and on Merchandise, Furniture, and Machinery contained therein.

Their terms will be as favorable as those of any other company in the United States: and all claims upon them will be promptly and liberally adjusted.

WM. W. ELLSWORTH, *President.*
THOS. C. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

☞The subscriber, having been appointed Surveyor for this city and vicinity, will make surveys of any of the above specified risks, and forward them to the General Agency at Cincinnati, where the Policies will be executed.

MOSES ATWOOD,
Corner of Wood and Front streets.

Pittsburgh, 14th Oct. 1831.—1y

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of JULIEN DROCOURT, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and persons having claims on the estate, will present them to us for settlement.

THOMAS PLUMER, *Executor,*
HENRIETTA DROCOURT, *Executrix.*

July 26, 1831.—tf

ONLY 25 CENTS.

LEE'S UNPARALLELED ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, price 25 and 50 cents per box—famous for the cure of Bilious and other destructive fevers, obstinate obstructions of the stomach and bowels, giddiness, sickness of the stomach, removing colds, costiveness, &c. &c.

Dear Sir—Having made use of the various Pills in my family, offered to the public for the past five years, and having found your celebrated Anti-Bilious Pills the most efficacious in cleansing the stomach and bowels, removing head-aches, sick stomach, and having used them for several years past, I can have no hesitation in stating, that I believe them, as represented, a most valuable Family Medicine. JACOB SMALL,
Mayor of the city of Philadelphia.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely.

CAUTION.—Please ask for Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills, prepared by Noah Ridgely—and see that his name is on the outside wrapper—no other are genuine. None of Lee's medicines are genuine without the name of Noah Ridgely on them.

Twenty years.—LEE'S ELIXIR has for twenty years been a most successful medicine, for the cure of colds, coughs, spitting of blood, asthma, consumptions, and other complaints of the lungs and breast, as many of our citizens have certified.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely, of Baltimore.

Dear Sir—I was attacked with a most violent cold, a severe cough, and pains in the breast, which continued to grow worse, during which my appetite failed and my voice altered so much, that it was with the utmost exertions I could pronounce a single sentence louder than breath. I bought and used one phial of your valuable Elixir, which restored me to perfect health. Yours, with respect. J. A. SMITH,
Market street, Fell's Point.

Lee's Worm Lozenges, a certain and powerful remedy for destroying all kinds of worms.

Wonderful Tape Worm! A part of a tape worm passed by a lady 40 years old, which measures 3 feet long, and contains three hundred joints. This worm, with two round worms 13 to 15 inches long, and three fourths of an inch round, expelled from a child not five years old, by the use of Lee's Lozenges, are now to be seen at Lee's Family Medicine Dispensary, No. 63, Hanover street, Baltimore.

Lee's Nervous Cordial, an excellent medicine for all nervous affections, weakness, pain in the loins, back, &c.

Lee's Essence of Mustard! No remedy ever excelled this in curing rheumatism, sprains, bruises, frosted feet, &c.

Lee's Ague and Fever Drops, a never failing cure.

Sir—You are at full liberty to use my name in recommending your Lee's infallible Ague and Fever Drops, as, from repeated trials of them in my family, I have always found those Drops to be truly an infallible medicine, never failing to produce a speedy and effectual cure. Yours, respectfully, MICHAEL WARNER.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely

Lee's Sovereign Ointment, warranted to cure the ITCH by one application.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion, An excellent medicine for curing tetters, ringworms, prickly heat, &c.

Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, an effectual cure for the Venereal and Gonorrhœa.

Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops, which give immediate relief.

Lee's Tooth Powder, which cleanses and beautifies the teeth.

Lee's Eye Water, a certain cure for sore eyes.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head aches.

Lee's Corn Plaster, for removing and destroying corns.

Hundreds of cases of cures performed by the above truly valuable medicines could be given, did the limits of a newspaper admit of it.

☞The above highly approved medicines are sold by appointment, by B. A. FAHNESTOCK and CHAS. AVERY & CO., Pittsburgh, who have just received a fresh supply from Baltimore.

November 4—tf

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine*.—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street; Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

E. HALE, Dentist,
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist, having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine*, as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure* is *guarantied*.

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood; where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required. E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.

April 15—tf

TO IRON FOUNDERS.

TO BE LET, The Iron Foundry, situated on Water street near Grant, lately occupied by Sours & Kingsland. On the premises are a Double Stack and Furnace, Core Oven, Crane, &c. in good order. Apply to BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS.

☞N. B.—Immediate possession can be given.

February 18—tf

TILT HAMMERED SPADES & SHOVELS.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality. Also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.

Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.

March 22, 1831.—tf

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,
SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
(From London, and recently of Baltimore,)

HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, *(the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin,)* where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22—tf

CITY AUCTION ROOM,

NO. 41 WOOD STREET.
Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830-tf.

PORCELAIN TEETH.

DR. E. MERRITT—DENTIST,
Fourth Street, between Wood and Market,
PITTSBURGH.

March 4, 1831.—tf

DAVY'S CONSOLATIONS.

JUST published, and for sale, by Hogan & Co. Corner of Front and Market streets, CONSOLATIONS IN TRAVEL; or the Last Day's of a Philosopher; by Sir *Humphrey Davy*, Bart. late President of the Royal Society. With a sketch of the Author's Life, and Notes, by Jacob Green, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in Jefferson Medical College. Sept. 21.—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. / JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co. / HAMILTON STEWART, } Pittsburgh.

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required

May 14, 1830.—tf.

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

CHRIS'R MAGEE,
C. L. MAGEE.

Pittsburgh, May 10, 1831—tf

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED, with neatness and despatch, at the Office of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE. April 26

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR,

Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

FOR SALE,

300 REAMS of good Straw Wrapping Paper. GEO. A. COOK,

Sept 20 No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,
FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,
Have for sale, an assortment of
Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,
ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.
ALSO,
Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS*, Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms. Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

THOMAS L. SHIELDS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW:

OFFICE at the South West corner of Market street and the Diamond—entrance, No. 3 in the Diamond. Dec. 20, 1831.—tf

SHOVEL FACTORY.

ORDERS for *Bartram's* Shovels and Spades, double refined Cast Steel Axes, Hatchets, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. &c., sent through the Post Office, or left at the Toll House of the Allegheny Bridge, will be punctually attended to.

JAMES A. BARTRAM, Agent.

N. B.—Smith work done generally at this establishment.

Allegheny Borough, Dec. 9, 1831.—tf

Caps! Caps!!

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

S. J. SYLVESTER respectfully informs the merchants and inhabitants of Pittsburgh, that he has opened a store in the Exchange buildings, St. Clair street, where he intends keeping a large and complete assortment of CAPS, suitable for each season. The business will be superintended by N. SYLVESTER, who has given his attention to the manufacturing of the article for several years, and will endeavor, by assiduity and industry, to satisfy those who may favor him with their custom.

☞*Country Storekeepers* are hereby notified, that Fur Skins will be bought or taken in barter for Caps, or the highest price will be paid in cash for Otter, Wild Cat, Rackoon, or Muskrat, next door to the Exchange, Pittsburgh.

S. J. S. is aware that it is yet too early for the sale of winter Caps; he however gives this notice, that those who are in the practice of purchasing in the eastern cities may be aware that the article *will be* kept in every variety—a considerable quantity are daily expected. Aug. 2

JOHN ALEXANDER

Has Removed his Wholesale and Retail
CHEAP CASH STORE,
To his old, well known stand, 65 Market street,

ON which has been erected that splendid and extensive building with the IRON FRONT, where he is now opening, and will keep constantly on hand, a large stock of Staple, and the most splendid stock of Fancy DRY GOODS, ever offered in this city; which will be sold, wholesale or retail, at a small advance for cash.

Also, A large stock of MAHOGANY, at reduced prices. J. A.

August 2, 1831—tf

TICKINGS AND CALICOES.—Six bales Ashton and Delaware Tickings—Seven cases Calicoes, Blue and Fancy colours: Just received from Eastern manufactories, and for sale by MOSES ATWOOD,

Nov. 4—tf Corner of Wood and Front Streets

GOOD American made BLACK CAPS, at nine dollars per dozen, at S. J. SYLVESTER'S, No. 16 Exchange buildings, Pittsburgh. Also for sale, Books, Prints, Segars, and Playing Cards. Oct 7

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.

Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny Town*

HOLDERS of Sovereigns, Guineas, and every description of GOLD, can obtain the very highest prices, by applying at this office.—Every description of paper discounted at reduced rates. GEORGE A. COOK.

Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. October 21, 1831.—tf.

NOTICE,

To Country Merchants and others, inclining to purchase Cheap Hardware.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having purchased out the Stock of HARDWARE lately kept by R. H. Gray, corner of Fourth and Market streets, Pittsburgh, offers the same for sale at cost and carriage. He will continue to *buy and sell* articles of domestic manufacture in the Hardware line, at the old stand, No. 59.

JAMES GRAY.

March 11—tf Fourth street.

IRON WIRE—Manufactured at the Pittsburgh Wire Factory—of superior quality. For sale by COCHRAN & IRWIN, No. 108 Second street. Pittsburgh, Oct. 7, 1831.—tf

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.—James Reynolds, from Geneva, in the state of New York, has opened a BOARDING HOUSE, in the commodious and pleasant brick building, at the corner of Ferry and Fourth streets, where a few genteel Boarders will be accommodated.

July 1—tf

BAYARDSTOWN STEEL WORKS
PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE public are respectfully informed that these works, under the late firm of S. Broadmeadow & Co., are now continued in operation by S. Broadmeadow, to whom all orders are requested to be directed.

S. Broadmeadow, having had much experience in England, in the manufacturing of this article, has succeeded in making from the American Iron, in Pittsburgh, Steel of equal quality to that imported, to the entire satisfaction of those friends who have favored him with their orders.

Part of the steel made by him has the brand of P. Shoenberger, and subsequently of P. Shoenberger & Son: but as those gentlemen are about to commence the same business, the iron manufacturer's name will in future be discontinued, and the steel manufacturer's name labeled on the bar.

It is considered quite unnecessary, at this date, to say any thing more than to observe that three years' experience has fixed its value, and thirteen of the most respectable scientific mechanics of this city have testified to this, through the medium of the public papers, two years ago. Nov 25

LAW NOTICE.

GEO. W. ACHESON, Attorney at Law—Office in Fourth street, between Wood and Market; adjoining the Office of Discount and Deposit of U. S. Bank. Dec. 9, 1831.—tf.

DOBBIN & IRWIN have in store, and offer for sale, on accommodating terms,

250 bags Havana Coffee;
260 do. Rio do.
60 hhds. New Orleans Sugar;
100 bbls. No. 3 Mackerel;
50 do. do. 2 do.
30 do. No. 1 Shad;
5 do. Salmon;
150 tubs No. 2 Mackerel;
20 do. do. 1 Salmon;
600 dry Spanish Hides;
10 boxes best Ky. Tobacco;
20 kegs do. do. do.
23 doz. Painted Buckets;
35 hhds. Tobacco;
10 boxes Havana Sugar;
3 tons Log Wood;
100 bags Turk's Island Salt;
10 bbls. Water Lime;
50 crates Queensware.

Dec. 30.—tf.

WILLIAMSON'S EXCHANGE
PITTSBURGH.

THIS new and extensive Hotel, believed to be one of the best in the United States, is now open for the accommodation of the public.—The advertiser, well known as the conductor of a public house in the cities of Baltimore and Washington, takes this method of informing those who have heretofore patronized him, and travelers generally, that his entire efforts shall be directed to the comfort, ease, and quietude of all who may favor him with their custom. He appeals to his old friends for a "passing word" to strangers who may have occasion to visit Pittsburgh, pledging himself that nothing shall be wanting, on his part, to make their sojourn as agreeable as possible. Charges will be much the same as in the other respectable Hotels. The best servants from the Atlantic cities will be immediately engaged. The proprietor respectfully invites a call. Dec. 24.—tf.

4-4 BROWN SHEETINGS: 3-4 do. SHIRTINGS; DRILLINGS; Delaware, Ashton and Chester TICKINGS. A new supply just received, and for sale by MOSES ATWOOD,

Corner of Wood and Front streets.

November 15, 1831.

NOTES of the Dayton Manufacturing and Banking Company are received at this office at 3 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't

November 1

TO THE PUBLIC.—We, the undersigned, Painters and Glaziers of the city of Pittsburgh, do certify, that the WHITE LEAD now manufactured by H. Brunot, and branded '*Pittsburgh White Lead*—H. BRUNOT,' is as good as any made in or about Pittsburgh, and we give it a preference.

Alex. Ingram,	Archibald Shaw,
Joseph Jenkinson,	David Glenn,
Robert Menha,	Isaac Rhoads,
E. G. Nelson,	F. S. Byrne,
John Phillips,	A. Westervelt,
Andrew Beggs,	Nath. Whiston,
George Dobbs,	John W. Kane,
James Stuart,	John Hern.

☞Orders addressed to H. Brunot & Co. Pittsburgh, will be attended to. Aug. 2—6m.

COPARTNERSHIP.—David W. Miller, (of the late firm of Miller & Clarke,) William Baird and Thomas Baldwin, of Pittsburgh, have this day associated themselves, for the purpose of transacting a *General Agency and Commission Business*, in this place, under the firm of BAIRD, MILLER & BALDWIN, and have rented one of the large brick warehouses on Water, between Wall and Fifth cross streets, where they are prepared to attend to any consignments, and business in general, which may be entrusted to their care and management. Louisville, Nov 1, 1831.

☞Refer to *Allen & Grant*, Pittsburgh, *C. Macallister, Jr. & Co.*, Cincinnati, *A. G. Jaudon & Co.*, or *Macalester & Yorke*, Philadelphia, *Whitall, Jaudon & Co.*, or *Yorke, Macalester & Co.*, New Orleans. Nov 4—tf

F. A. BEMIS & CO.
NO. 24 WATER STREET,

BUILD TO ORDER, Steam Engines:—Also, Boilers, Governors, &c., &c., &c.

Pittsburgh, October 25—tf

RECORDING REGULATOR'S OFFICE—The subscriber has removed his office to No. 33 St Clair street, near the Allegheny Bridge. City and Country SURVEYING attended to as usual. JEAN BARBEAU.

N. B. Maps of Pittsburgh and its Environs, for sale at this office. Nov 15

EXCHANGE.

UNCURRENT Notes of all the Banking institutions in the United States, bought at the lowest rates of Exchange. *Every description of Gold* wanted at all times, for which the highest premium will be paid. Bank of England Notes, and Broken Bank paper bought and sold. Drafts and Notes of hand collected on all the principal cities and towns in the United States, by GEO. A. COOK, *Lottery and Exchange Broker*, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Dec. 16.

MILL AND CROSS-CUT SAWS.

THE Subscriber has the satisfaction to say to the public, and his friends, that he has connected with his other business, the manufactury of Mill and Cross Cut Saws; and can furnish supplies to merchants and others: he believes them to be equal to any ever used in the western country—the experience of the workmen employed, with the known good qualities of the steel, justifies him in warranting the article to any who may be disposed to patronize western industry.

Z. PACKARD.

Northern Liberties, Pittsburgh, December 9, 1831. } tf

The undersigned, agent for the Point Saw Mill, in Pittsburgh, takes pleasure in saying, that the Mill Saws, made by Z. Packard, and which are now in use, in his mill, are equal, if not superior, to any he has ever used.

ISAAC WICKERSHAM, Ag't.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 21, 1831.

BOOKS AT REDUCED PRICES.—S. J. SYLVESTER will sell, at very reduced rates, Bibles, Prayer Books, Hymns, Gems, &c. M'Kenzie's five thousand Receipts will be sold at One Dollar the copy, bound. Jan. 3.

THE Subscribers offer for sale a Small Lot of very Choice WINES, consisting of

2 Casks Superior Old Port;
6 Baskets Sparkling Champagne;
3 Boxes Hock;
3 do. Hermitage.

These wines were selected with much care for family use, and will be found superior.

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Nov. 29, 1831.—tf

FOR SALE,

A TEN ACRE LOT, near East Liberty, on which are erected a Two Story Frame Dwelling House, Stable, Wagon House, &c. &c., and a well of excellent water near the back door. A thriving young Orchard of choice Fruit Trees; consisting of Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Cherry, &c. Likewise Gooseberry and Currant Bushes. The land is of good quality, and well adapted to early gardening: it joins John Beitler's lot. It will be sold low for cash, as the subscriber wants to move from this State.

☞Possession will be given on the first of April next, or the middle of March, if required.—Apply on the premises to JAMES JONES.

January 6.—3mo.

TO BE LET,

A TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE and Lot of Ground, on Liberty street, near the Jackson Foundry, now occupied by James Murphy

ALSO—A Lot of Ground in Virgin Alley, nearly in the rear of the above. For terms, inquire of W. W. IRWIN,

Liberty street, between 3d and 4th streets

Pittsburgh, January 13, 1832.—tf

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 2, for 1832: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, JANUARY 28th, 1832. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$25,000 is	$25,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	5,000	5,000
1	4,440	4440
40	1,000	40,000
40	500	20,000
51	200	10,200
51	100	5,100
51	50	2,550
102	40	4,080
102	30	3,060
1470	20	29,580
11475	10	114,750
34220		$273,760

Tickets, $10 00 | Halves, $5 00
Quarters, 2 50 | Eighths, 1 25

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,

JOHN SIBBET,
At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.

Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000, and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.

January 17, 1832.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 2, for 1832: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, THE 28th JANUARY, 1832. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery: 9 Drawn Ballots.

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1 prize of	$25,000 is	$25,000
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1479	20	29,580
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34220 tickets,		$273,760

Tickets, $10 00 | Halves, $5 00
Quarters, 2 50 | Eighths, 1 25

Orders from abroad, enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

When five dollars or more is sent for tickets, postage need not be paid.

Packages of wholes and shares prepared, and will be sold by certificate or otherwise.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

Where was sold, a few weeks since, the splendid capital prize of SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS; and where has been sold and paid, Prizes amounting to FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. Jan. 17, 1832.

European & American Agency,

MORE PARTICULARLY WITH GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

THE undersigned intends, as usual, to leave Pittsburgh, Pa. on the first day of March, and sail from New York on the first day of April next, on a *Thirteenth Tour*, through Great Britain and Ireland, transacting every description of business, as a

GENERAL AGENT,

And will return to Pittsburgh, about the first of December, 1832.

Many years ago he made extensive arrangements, whereby money remittances could be made and received to and from upwards of five hundred cities and towns on the continent of Europe, viz: In France, Holland, Switzerland, Italy, &c. &c.

In England, Scotland, and Ireland, legacies and hereditary property recovered and received; lands, houses, and tenements sold; claims, debts, dues, demands, inheritances and rents collected; estates managed; stocks and all kinds of revertionary property sold; dividends of bank annuities received; voting in the choice of assignees; receiving dividend and signing certificates; acting as commissioner in taking the acknowledgment of fines and recoveries; examining witnesses under commission; procuring all kinds of documents; comparing and cross comparing same, if necessary, and proving them in evidence, on trial; witnessing the execution of deeds and memorials thereof, so that they can be registered according to act of Parliament; making searches of all kinds in public offices; proving the identity and existence of Cestui que Vies, or lives of leases of lands; procuring and receiving the consignment of goods and vessels, &c. &c. &c.

If required, reference can be given, in every part of the United States, and every information may be obtained, by post paid letters, addressed,

"JAMES STUART,
European Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa."

P. S.—Three lots in the town of Albion, in the state of Illinois, on which are erected beautiful stone buildings. Also, a farm adjoining said town, known by the name of Norwood, containing 320 acres of land, on which are erected a large and commodious dwelling house, and a two story distillery, &c. Also, 91¼ acres of land in Bart township, Lancaster county, Pa., *for sale Low.*

☞The Brownsville Galaxy, Wheeling Gazette, Washington Examiner, Kittanning Columbian, Mercer Press, Butler Repository, Erie Gazette, Meadville Messenger, Steubenville Herald, New Lisbon Palladium, Greensburgh Gazette, and Uniontown Democrat, will each insert the above to the amount of two dollars, and forward their accounts to this office.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 9, 1831.—tf

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of MYERS & PAINTER, was dissolved on the 10th inst., by mutual consent. The business in future will be carried on by J. Painter, by whom all orders will be punctually attended to. All those having demands against the firm, will please present them to J. Painter, for settlement; and all those who are indebted, are requested to make payment.

The Editors of the Westmoreland Republican, Kittanning Gazette, and Bedford Gazette, will please insert the above advertisement three times, and forward their accounts to this office.

Jan. 17.—3t.*

BANK OF GEAUGA AT PAINESVILLE.—The Notes of this Institution are received at this office, at 2 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, Number 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

January 17

POETRY.

From the U. S. Gazette.

SYMPATHY—A TALE.

"A fellow feeling makes us wond'rous kind."

Some time ago, the when I cannot name,
In a fair city lived a stately dame;
Rich, single, careful, of a certain age,—
A most uncertain phrase,—and being sage,
She kept that *certain* secret to herself.
I said that she was rich: alas! her wealth
The needy tasted little, tho' was she
Not smit with love of pelf; but misery,
Unfelt herself, was, as it were unknown.
At times her sparing alms were careless thrown
To such as asked, tho' all unheard the tale
That told their wo, untouched her heart their wail.
Her's was an intense selfishness, she kept
No tears for others' wo; she never wept
But for herself.—Why, all the world must die;
It was the fate of flesh, then, wherefore sigh?
But to the tale.—Pious she was esteemed,
By those who cannot judge the heart; who deem'd
Attendance on the church, and duly said
The church's prayers, fasts kept, and its dues paid,
Was all that needed, and her sins forgiven,
Dying in peace, she had good hope of Heaven.
'Twas on a freezing winter day; the blast
Drove through the sky, and travelers quickly pass'd,
Impatient of their homes; it blew, I ween,
A right north-wester, piercing, biting, keen;
'Twas bitter cold. The lady I have named,
Retracing from the church her steps, exclaimed,
As a poor couple passing met her eye,
Returning from a house of worship nigh,
To John, her footman, "John!" she was heard to say,
(Heaven knows what *warmed* her heart on such a day!)
"John, do you see those two who crawl before?
They're old, and lame, and miserably poor,
And shivering cold at home;—I have been told,
They have no wood to burn; that's true, I know,
For yesterday the woman told me so.
I think that I can spare a stick or two,—
I may as well;—when we get home, do you
Take them a few." No more was thought or said.
The lady reached her home; the table spread
With smoking viands, tempting to the taste,
Called her to lay aside her hat and cloak in haste.
Soon snugly seated at the well spread board,
Her craving sated, and her strength restored
With wine of good Madeira (the old right,
Particular, perfumy, strong and bright.)
Seated in easy chair, she stirred the fire,
Which, blazing brightly, threw its flame the higher.
"John!" she stirring said,—John, bowing, stood to hear;—
"John, really I think the weather grows more warm,"
(Although, *without*, still loudly howled the storm,)
"Indeed, I hardly think it cold at all:
Now I remember, hark'e, did you call
And leave the wood with those,—with those you know
Wesaw coming from church?" Then, bowing low,
John said, "My lady, no; I had forgot."
"Well, they'll not want it *now*, you'd better not;
'Tis so much milder," stirring again and drinking,
"'Twould be a waste to send it now, I'm thinking." S.

SPEECH OF MR. CLAY.

IN SENATE—THURSDAY, JANUARY 12.

The Senate went into consideration of the following resolution, offered by Mr. Clay on Wednesday last:

Resolved, That the existing duties upon articles imported from foreign countries, and not coming into competition with similar articles made or produced within the United States, ought to be forthwith abolished, except the duties on wines and silks, and that they ought to be reduced.

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance report a bill accordingly.

Mr. CLAY rose and addressed the Senate substantially, as follows:

I have a few observations, Mr. President, and only a few, to submit to the Senate, on the measure now before you; in doing which I have to ask all your indulgence. I am getting old: I feel but too sensibly and unaffectedly the effects of approaching age; and I have been for some years, very little in the habit of addressing deliberative assemblies. I am told that I have been the cause,—the most unwilling cause, if I have been, of exciting expectations, the evidence of which is around us. I regret it; for however the subject on which I am to speak, in other hands, might be treated to gratify or reward the patience and attention now given, in mine, I have nothing but a plain, unvarnished and unambitious exposition to make.

It forms no part of my present purpose, said Mr. C. to enter into a consideration of the established policy of protection. Strong in the convictions, and deeply seated in the affections of a large majority of the People of the United States, it stands self-vindicated, in the general prosperity, in the rich fruits which it has scattered over the land, in the experience of all prosperous and powerful nations present and past, and now, in that of our own. Nor do I think it necessary to discuss that policy on this resolution. Other gentlemen may think differently, and may choose to argue and assail it. If they do, I have no doubt that, in all parts of the Senate, Members more competent than I am, will be ready to defend and support it. My object now is to limit myself to a presentation of certain views and principles connected with the present financial condition of the country.

A consideration of the state of the public revenue has become necessary, in consequence of the near approach of the entire extinction of the public debt: and I concur with you, sir, in believing that no season could be more appropriate than the present session of Congress to endeavor to make a satisfactory adjustment of the tariff. The public debt chiefly arose out of the late war, justly denominated the second contest for National Independence. An act, commonly called the sinking fund act, was passed by Congress near fifteen years ago, providing for its reimbursement. That act was prepared and proposed by a friend of yours and mine, whose premature death was not a loss merely to his native State, of which he was one of its brightest ornaments, but to the whole nation. No man, with whom I ever had the honor to be associated in the legislative councils, combined more extensive and useful information, with more firmness of judgment and blandness of manner, than did the lamented Mr. Lowndes. And when in the prime of life, by the dispensation of an all-wise Providence, he was taken from us, his country had reason to anticipate the greatest benefits from his wisdom and discretion.—By that act, an annual appropriation of ten millions of dollars was made towards the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt, and also any excess which might yearly be in the Treasury, beyond two millions of dollars, which it was thought prudent to reserve for unforeseen exigencies.

But this system of regular and periodical application of public revenue to the payment of the public debt, would have been unavailing, if Congress had neglected to provide the necessary ways and means. Congress did not, however, neglect the performance of that duty. By various acts, and more especially by the tariff of 1824—the abused tariff of 1824—the public coffers were amply replenished, and we have been enabled to reach our present proud eminence of financial prosperity! After Congress had thus abundantly provided funds and directed their systematical application, the duty remaining to be performed by the Executive was one simply ministerial. And no Executive and no Administration can justly claim for itself any other merit in the discharge of the public debt, than that of a faithful execution of the laws. No other merit than that similar one to which it is entitled for directing a regular payment of what is due from time to time to the army and navy, or to the officers of the Civil Government for their salaries.

The operation of the sinking fund act commenced with the commencement of Mr. Monroe's administration.—During its continuance of eight years, owing to the embarrassments of the Treasury, the ten millions were not regularly applied to the payment of the debt, and, upon the termination of that Administration, the Treasury stood largely in arrear to the sinking fund. During the subsequent Administration of four years, not only was the ten millions faithfully applied during each year, but those arrears were brought up, and all the previous deficiencies made good. So that, when the present Administration began, a plain, unincumbered and well defined path lay directly before it. Under the measures which have been devised, in the short term of fifteen years, the Government has paid nearly one hundred millions of principal and about an equal sum of interest, leaving the small remnant behind of twenty-four millions.

Of that remnant, thirteen millions consist of the three per cent. stock, created by the act of 1790, which the Government does not stand bound to redeem at any prescribed time, but which it may discharge whenever it suits its own convenience; and when it is discharged it must be done by the payment of dollar for dollar. I cannot think, and, I should suppose, Congress can hardly believe, with the Secretary of the Treasury, that it would be wise to pay off a stock of thirteen millions, entitling its holder to but three per cent., with a capital of thirteen millions, worth an interest of six per cent. In other words, to take from the pockets of the people two dollars to pay one, in the hands of the stockholder.

The moral value of the payment of a National Debt, consists in the demonstration which it affords of the ability of a country to meet, and its integrity in fulfilling all its engagements. That the resources of this country, increasing as it constantly is in population and wealth, are abundantly sufficient to meet any debt which it may ever prudently contract, cannot be doubted. And its punctuality and probity, from the period of the assumption, in 1790, of the debt of the Revolution down to the present time, rest upon a solid and incontestable foundation. The danger, perhaps, is not that it will not fairly meet its engagements, but that from an inordinate avidity, arising from temporary causes, it may bring discredit upon itself by improvident arrangements, which no prudent man, in the management of his private affairs, would ever think of adopting.

Of the residue of the twenty-four millions of debt, after deducting the thirteen millions of three per cent., less than two millions are *due*, and of *right*, payable within the present year. If to that sum be added the moiety which becomes due on the 31st December next, of the $4,454,727, created by the act of 26th May, 1824, we have but a sum of about four millions which the public creditor can lawfully demand, or which the Government is bound to pay in the course of this year. If more is paid, it can only be done by anticipating the periods of its payment, and going into the public market to purchase the stock. Can it be doubted that if you do so, the vigilant holder of the stock, taking advantage of your anxiety, will demand a greater price than its value? Already we perceive that the three per cents. have risen to the extraordinary height of 96 per cent. The difference between a payment of the inconsiderable portion remaining of the public debt, in one, two, or three years, is certainly not so important as to justify a resort to highly disadvantageous terms.

Whoever may be entitled to the credit of the payment of the public debt, I congratulate you, sir, and the country, most cordially, that it is so near at hand. It is so near being totally extinguished, that we may now safely inquire whether, without prejudice to any established policy, we may not relieve the consumption of the country by the repeal or reduction of duties, and curtail considerably the public revenue. In making this inquiry, the first question which presents itself is, whether it is expedient to preserve the existing duties, in order to accumulate a *surplus* in the Treasury for the purpose of subsequent distribution among the several states? I think not. If the collection for the purpose of such a surplus is to be made from the pockets of one portion of the people, to be ultimately returned to the same pockets, the process would be attended with the certain loss arising from the charges of collection, and with the loss also of interest whilst the money is performing the unnecessary circuit; and it would, therefore, be unwise. If it is to be collected from one portion of the people and given to another, it would be unjust. If it is to be given to the States, in their corporate capacity, to be used by them in their public expenditure, I know of no principle in the Constitution which authorises the Federal Government to become *such* a collector for the States, nor of any principle of safety or propriety which admits of the States becoming such recipients of gratuity from the General Government.

The public revenue, then, should be regulated and adapted to the proper service of the General Government. It should be ample; for a deficit in the public income, always to be deprecated, is sometimes attended, as we know well from history, and from what has happened in our own time, with fatal consequences. In a country so rapidly growing as this is, with such diversified interests and new wants, unexpected calls upon the public treasury must frequently occur. Take some examples from this session. The State of Virginia has presented a claim for an amount but little short of a million, which she presses with an earnestness demonstrating her conviction of its justice. The State of South Carolina has also a claim for no inconsiderable sum, being upwards of $100,000, which she urges with equal earnestness. The gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Wilkins,) has bro't forward a claim arising out of French spoliations previous to the convention of 1800, which is perhaps not short of five millions, and to some extent, I have no doubt, it has a just foundation. In any provision of a public revenue, Congress ought so to fix it, as to admit of the payment of honest and proper demands, which its justice cannot reject or evade.

I hope, too, that either in the adjustment of the public revenue, or, what would be preferable, in the appropriation of the proceeds of the public lands, effectual and permanent provision will be made for such internal improvements as may be sanctioned by Congress. This is due to the American people, and emphatically due to the western people. Sir, temporary causes may exact a reluctant acquiescence from the people of the west, in the suspension of appropriations to objects of internal improvement, but as certain as you preside in that chair, or as the sun performs its diurnal revolution, they will not be satisfied with an abandonment of the policy.—They will come here and tell you, not in a tone of menace or supplication, but in the language of conscious right, that they must share with you in the benefits, as they divide with you the burthens and the perils of a common Government. They will say that they have no direct interest in the expenditures for the navy, the fortifications, nor even the army, those greatest absorbents of the public treasure. That they are not indifferent, indeed, to the safety and prosperity of any part of our common country. On the contrary, that every portion of the Republic is indirectly, at least, interested in the welfare of the whole; and that they ever sympathise in the distresses and rejoice in the happiness of the most distant quarter of the Union. And to demonstrate that they are not careless or indifferent to interests not directly their own, they may triumphantly and proudly appeal to the gallant part which they bore in the late war, and point to the bloody fields on which some of their most patriotic sons nobly fell fighting in the common cause. But they will also say that these fraternal and just sentiments ought to be reciprocated by their Atlantic brethren. That these ought not to be indifferent to the welfare of the west, and that they have the same collateral or indirect interests in its success and advancement that the west has in theirs. That it does not ask internal improvements to be exclusively confined to itself, but that it may receive, in common with the rest of the Union, a practical benefit in the only form compatible with its interior condition.

The appropriation of the proceeds of the public lands, or a considerable portion of them, to that object, would be a most natural and suitable disposition. And I do hope, sir, that that great resource will be cherished and dedicated to some rational purpose worthy of the Republic. Utterly opposed as, I trust, Congress will show itself to be to all the mad and wild schemes—and to that latest, but maddest and wildest of all, recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury—for squandering the public domain, I hope it will be preserved for the present generation and for posterity, as it has been received from our ancestors, a rich and bountiful inheritance: In these halcyon days of peace and plenty, and an overflowing treasury, we appear to embarrass ourselves in devising visionary schemes for casting away the bounties with which the goodness of Providence has blessed us. But, sir, the storm of war will come, when, we know not; the day of trial and difficulty will assuredly come, and now is the time, by a prudent forecast, to husband our resources, and this, the greatest of them all.—Let them not be hoarded and hugged with a miser's embrace, but liberally used. Let the public lands be administered in a generous spirit, and especially towards the states within which they are situated. Let the proceeds of the sales of the public lands be applied in a season of peace, to some great object, and when war does come, by suspending that application of them, during its continuance, you will be at once put in possession of means for its vigorous prosecution. More than twenty-five years ago, when first I took a seat in this body, I was told, by the fathers of the Government, that, if we had any thing perfect in our institutions, it was the system for disposing of the public lands, and I was cautioned against rash innovations in it. Subsequent experience fully satisfied me of the wisdom of their counsels, and that all vital changes in it ought to be resisted.

Although it may be impracticable to say what the exact amount of the public revenue should be, for the future, and what would be the precise produce of any given system of imposts, we may safely assume, that the revenue may now be reduced, and considerably reduced. This reduction may be effected in various ways, and on different principles. Only three modes shall now be noticed.

1st, To reduce duties on all articles, in the same ratio, without regard to the principle of protection.

2d, To retain them on unprotected articles, and augment them on the protected articles.

And, 3d, To abolish and reduce the duties on unprotected articles, retaining and enforcing the faithful collection of those on the protected articles.

To the first mode, there are insuperable objections. It would lead inevitably to the destruction of our home manufactures. It would establish a sort of bed of Procrustes, by which the duties on all articles should be blindly measured, without respect to their nature or the extent of their consumption. And it would be derogatory from every principle of theory or practice on which the government has hitherto proceeded.

The second would be still more objectionable to the foes of the tariff than either of the others. But it cannot be controverted that, by augmenting considerably the duties on the protected class, so as to carry them to the point, or near to the confines of absolute prohibition, the object in view, of effecting the necessary reduction of the public revenue, may be accomplished without touching the duties on the unprotected class. The consequence of such an augmentation would be, a great diminution in the importation of the foreign article, and of course in the duties upon it. But against entire prohibition, except perhaps in a few instances, I have been always, and still am, opposed. By leaving the door open to the foreign rival article, the benefit is secured of a salutary competition. If it be hermetically closed, the danger is incurred of monopoly.

The third mode is the most equitable and reasonable, and it presents an undebateable ground, on which I had hoped we could all safely tread, without difficulty. It exacts no sacrifice of principle from the opponent of the American system; it comprehends none on the part of its friends. The measure before you embraces this mode. It is simple and free from all complexity. It divides the whole subject of imposts according to its nature. It settles at once what ought not to be disputed, and leaves to be settled hereafter, if necessary, what may be controverted.

A certain part of the South has hitherto complained that it pays a disproportionate amount of the imposts. If the complaint be well founded, by the adoption of this measure it will be relieved at once, as will be hereafter shown, from at least a fourth of its burthens. The measure is in conformity with the uniform practice of the Government, from its commencement, and with the professions of all the eminent politicians of the South, till of late. It assumes the right of the Government, in the assessment of duties, to discriminate between those articles which sound policy requires it to foster, and those which it need not encourage. This has been the invariable principle, on which the Government has proceeded, from the act of Congress of the 4th July, 1789, down to the present time. And has it not been admitted by almost every prominent Southern politician? Has it not been even acknowledged by the fathers of the Free-trade Church, in their late address promulgated from Philadelphia, to the people of the United States? If we never had a system of foreign imposts, and were now called upon, for the first time, to originate one, should we not discriminate between the objects of our own industry, and those produced by foreigners? And is there any difference in its application, between the modification of an existing system, and the organization of a new one? If the gentlemen of the South, opposed to the Tariff, were to obtain complete possession of the powers of Government, would they hazard their exercise upon any *other* principle? If it be said, that *some* of the articles, which would, by this measure, be liberated from duties, are luxuries, the remark is equally true of some of the articles remaining subject to duties. In the present advanced stage of comfort and civilization, it is not easy to draw the line between luxuries and necessaries. It will be difficult to make the people believe, that bohea tea is a luxury, and that the article of fine broad cloths is not a necessary of life.

In stating that the duties on the protected class ought to be retained, it has been far from my wish to preclude inquiry into their adequacy or propriety.—If it can be shown that, in any instance, they are excessive or disproportionately burthensome on any section of the Union, for one I am ready to vote for their reduction or modification. The system contemplates an *adequate* protection; beyond that it is not necessary to go. Short of that, its operation will be injurious to all parties.

The people of this country, or a large majority of them, expect that the system will be preserved. And its abandonment would produce general surprise, spread desolation over the land, and occasion as great a shock as a declaration of war forthwith against the most powerful nation of Europe.

But, if the system be preserved, it ought to be honestly, fairly, and faithfully enforced. That there do exist the most scandalous violations of it, and the grossest frauds upon the public revenue, in regard to some of the most important articles, cannot be doubted. As to iron, objects really belonging to one denomination, to which a higher duty is attached, are imported under another name, to which a lower duty is assigned, and the law thus evaded. False invoices are made as to woollens, and the classification into minimums is constantly eluded. The success of the American manufacture of cotton bagging has been such as that, by furnishing a better and cheaper article, the bagging of Inverness and Dundee has been almost excluded from the consumption of the States bordering on the Mississippi and its tributaries. There has not yet been sufficient time to fabricate and transport the article in necessary quantities from the Western States to the Southern Atlantic States, which, therefore, have been almost exclusively supplied from the Scottish manufactories. The payment of the duty is evaded by the introduction of the foreign fabric, under the name of burlaps, or some other mercantile phrase, and instead of paying five cents the square yard, it is entered with a duty of only fifteen per cent. ad valorem. That this practice prevails, is demonstrated by the Treasury report of the duties accruing on cotton bagging for the years 1828, 1829, and 1830. During the first year the amount was $137,506, the second $106,068, and the third it sunk down to $14,141!

The time has arrived when the inquiry ought to be seriously made, whether it be not practicable to arrest this illegitimate course of trade, and secure the faithful execution of the laws. No time could be more suitable than that at which it is contemplated to make a great reduction of the public revenue. Two radical changes have presented themselves to my mind, and which I will now suggest for consideration and investigation. On such a subject, I would, however, seek from the mercantile community and practical men, all the light which they are so capable of affording, and should be reluctant to act on my own convictions, however strong.

The first is to make a total change in the place of valuation. Now the valuation is made in foreign countries. We fix the duties, and we leave to foreigners to assess the value on articles paying ad valorem duties. That is, we prescribe the rule, and leave its execution to the foreigner. This is an anomaly, I believe, peculiar to this country.—It is evident that the amount of duty payable on a given article subject to an ad valorem duty, may be effected as much by the fixation of the value, as by the specification of the duty. And, for all practical purposes, it would be just as safe to retain to ourselves the ascertainment of the value, and leave to the foreigner to prescribe the duty, as it is to reserve to ourselves the right to declare the duty and allow to him the privilege to assess the value.

The effect of this vicious condition of the law has been to throw almost the whole import trade of the country, as to some important articles, into the hands of the foreigner. I have been informed that seven-eighths of the importation of woollens into the port of New York, where more is received than in all the other ports of the United States together, are in his hands. This has not proceeded from any want of enterprize, intelligence, or capital, on the part of the American merchant; for, in these particulars, he is surpassed by the merchants of no country. It has resulted from his probity, his character, and his respect to the laws and institutions of his country—a respect which does not influence the foreigner. I am aware that it is made by law the duty of the appraiser to ascertain the value of the goods in certain cases. But what is his chief guide? It is the foreign invoice, made by whom he knows not, certainly by no person responsible to our laws. And, if its fairness be contested, they will bring you cartloads of certificates and affidavits from unknown persons to verify the exactness, and the first cast of the article.

Now, sir, it seems to me that this is a state of things to which we should promptly apply an efficacious remedy, and no other appears to me, but that of taking into our own hands both parts of the operation, the ascertainment of the value as well as the duty to be paid on the goods. If it be said that we might have, in different ports, different rules, the answer is, that there could be no diversity greater than that to which we are liable from the fact of the valuation being now made in all the ports of foreign countries from which we make our importations. And that it is better to have the valuations made by persons responsible to our own Government, and regulated by one head, than by unknown foreigners, standing under no responsibility whatever to us.

The other change to which I allude, is to reduce the credits allowed for the payment of duties, and to render them uniform. It would be better, if not injurious to commerce, to abolish them altogether. Now we have various periods of credit, graduated according to the distance of the foreign port, and the nature of the trade. These credits operate as so much capital on which the foreign merchant can sometimes make several adventures before the arrival of the day of payment. There is no reciprocal advantage afforded to the American merchant, I believe, in any foreign port. As we shall probably abolish or reduce greatly the duties on all articles imported from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, on which the longest credits are allowed, the moment would seem to be propitious for restricting the other credits in such manner, that whilst they afforded a reasonable facility to the merchant, they should not supply the foreigner, at the instance of the public, with capital for his mercantile operations. If the laws can be strictly enforced, and some such alterations as have been suggested, can be carried into effect, it is quite probable that a satisfactory reduction may be made of the duties upon some of the articles falling within the system of protection. And, without impairing its principle, other modes of relief may possibly be devised to some of those interests upon which it is supposed to press most heavily. There remains one view to present to the Senate in respect to the amount of reduction of the revenue which will be produced by the proposed measure, if adopted, and its influence upon the payment of the public debt within the time suggested by the Secretary of the Treasury. The estimate which I have made of that amount is founded upon Treasury returns, prior to the late reduction of duties on tea, coffee, and cocoa. Supposing the duties on wines and silks to be reduced as low as I think they may be, the total amount of revenue with which the proposed measure will dispense, will be about $7,000,000. The Secretary of the Treasury estimates the receipts of the present year from all sources at $30,100,000, and he supposes those of the next year will be of an equal amount. He acknowledges that the past year has been one of extraordinary commercial activity; but on what principles does he anticipate that the present will also be? The history of our commerce demonstrates that it alternates, and that a year of intemperate speculation is usually followed by one of more guarded importation. That the importations of the past year have been excessive, I believe is generally confessed, and is demonstrated by two unerring facts. The first is, that the imports have exceeded the exports by about seventeen millions of dollars.

Whatever may be the qualifications to which the theory of the balance of trade may be liable, it may be safely affirmed, that when the aggregate of the importations from all foreign countries exceeds the aggregate of the exportations to all foreign countries considerably, the unfavorable balance must be made up by a remittance of the precious metals to some extent. Accordingly, we find the existence of the other fact to which I allude, the high price of bills of exchange on England. It is, therefore, fairly to be anticipated that the duties accruing this year will be less in amount than those of the past year. And I think it would be unwise to rely upon our present information as to the income of either of these two years as furnishing a safe guide for the future. The years 1829 and 1830 will supply a surer criterion. There is a remarkable coincidence in the amount of the receipts into the Treasury during those two years, it having been, the first, from all sources, $24,827,627 38, and the second, $24,844,116 51, differing only about $17,000.

The mode recommended by the Secretary, for the modification of the Tariff, is to reduce no part of the duties on the unprotected articles, prior to March 1833, and then to retain a considerable portion of them. And as to the protected class, he would make a gradual but prospective reduction of the duties. The effect of this would be to destroy the protecting system by a slow but certain poison. The object being to reduce the revenue, every descending degree in the scale of his plan of gradual reduction, by letting in more of the foreign article to displace the domestic rival fabric, would increase the revenue and beget a necessity for further and future reduction of duties until they would be carried so low as to end in the entire subversion of the system of protection.

For the reasons which have been assigned, it would, I think, be unwise in Congress at this time, to assume, for the future, that there would be a greater amount of nett annual revenue, from all sources, including the public lands, than $25,000,000. Deducting from that sum the amount of seven millions which it has been supposed ought to be subtracted, if the resolution before you should be adopted, there would remain $18,000,000 as the probable revenue of future years. This includes the sum of three millions estimated as the future annual receipt from the sale of the public lands—an estimate which I believe will be demonstrated by experience to be much too large.

If a reduction so large as seven millions be made at this session, and if the necessary measures be also adopted to detect and punish frauds, and insure a faithful execution of the laws, we may safely make a temporary pause, and await the developement of the effect upon the revenue by these arrangements. That the authority of the laws should be vindicated, all ought to agree.—Now, the fraudulent importer, after an exposure of his fraud, by a most strange treasury construction of the law (made, I understand, however, not by the present Secretary,) eludes all punishment, and is only required to pay those very duties which he was originally bound for, but which he dishonestly sought to evade. Other measures, with a view to a further reduction of the revenue, may be adopted. In some instances, there might be an augmentation of duties for that purpose. I will mention the article of foreign distilled spirits. In no other country upon earth is there so much of the foreign article imported as in this.—The duties ought to be doubled, and the revenue thereby further reduced from $500,000 to a million. The public morals, the grain-growing country, the fruit raising, and the cane planting country, would be all benefited by rendering the duty prohibitory. I have not proposed the measure, because it perhaps ought to originate in the other House.

That this measure I have proposed may be adopted without interfering with the plan of the Secretary of the Treasury for the payment of the public debt, by the 4th of March next, I will now proceed to show. The Secretary estimates that the receipts of the present year, after meeting all other just engagements, will leave a surplus of fourteen millions applicable to the payment of the principal of the debt. With this sum, eight millions, which he proposes to derive from the sale of the Bank stock, and two millions which he would anticipate from the revenue of next year, he suggests that the whole of the debt remaining, may be discharged by the time indicated. The fourteen millions, I understand, (although on this subject the report is not perfectly explicit,) are receipts anticipated this year from duties which *accrued* last year. If this be the Secretary's meaning, it is evident that he wants no part of the duties which may accrue during the current year to execute his plan. But if his meaning be, that the fourteen millions will be composed in part of duties *accruing* and *payable* within the present year, then the measure proposed might prevent the payment of the whole of the remnant of the debt by the exact day which has been stated. If, however, the entire seven millions, embraced by the resolution on your table, were subtracted from the fourteen, it would still leave seven millions, besides the bank stock, to be applied to the debt, and that, of itself, would be three millions more than can be properly applied to the object, in the course of this year, as I have already endeavored to show.

I came here, sir, most anxiously desiring that an arrangement of the public revenue should be made, which, without sacrificing any of the great interests of the country would reconcile and satisfy all its parts. I thought I perceived in the class of objects not produced within the country, a field on which we could all enter, in a true and genuine spirit of compromise or harmony, and agree upon an amicable adjustment. Why should it not be done? Why should those who are opposed to the American System demand of its friends an unconditional surrender! Our common object should be so to reduce the public revenue as to relieve the burthens of the people, if indeed the people of this country can be truly said to be burthened. The Government *must* have a certain amount of revenue, and that amount must be collected from the imports. It is immaterial to the consumer, wherever situated, whether the collection be made upon a few or many objects, provided whatever be the mode, the amount of his contribution to the public exchequer remains the same? If the assessment can be made on objects which will greatly benefit large portions of the Union, without injury to him, why should he object to the selection of those objects? Yes, sir, I came here, in a spirit of warm attachment to all parts of our beloved country, with a lively solicitude to restore and preserve its harmony, and with a firm determination to pour oil and balm into existing wounds, rather than further to lacerate them. For the truth and sincerity of these declarations, I appeal to HIM whom none can deceive. I expected to be met by corresponding dispositions, and hoped that our deliberations, guided by fraternal sentiments and feelings, would terminate in diffusing contentment and satisfaction throughout the land. And that such may be the spirit presiding over them, and such their issue, I yet most fervently hope.

From the New York Gazette, Jan. 14.

Bank Capital.—In the Assembly, on Wednesday, the Comptroller, agreeably to a resolution of the 6th, made a report of the amount of Bank Capital, in the different counties and towns of this state. The amount actually paid in is as follows:

Albany	1,576,600	Niagara	100,000
Broome	100,000	Oneida	700,000
Cayuga	200,000	Onondaga	150,000
Chatauque	100,000	Ontario	800,000
Chenango	120,000	Orange	245,660
Columbia	100,000	Oswego	150,000
Dutchess	175,000	Otsego	220,000
Erie	200,000	Rensselaer	190,000
Genesee	100,000	Saratoga	100,000
Greene	250,000	Shenectady	165,000
Jefferson	80,000	St. Lawrence	100,000
Kings	300,000	Tompkins	200,000
Livingston	100,000	Ulster	100,000
Madison	100,000	Washington	100,000
Montgomery	100,000	Wayne	100,000
Monroe	550,000	Yates	100,000
New York	15,561,000		
			$24,133,260

Hydrophobia.—Died, at Franklin Furnace, on the 28th December, of Hydrophobia, *Garret Lucas, Jr.* in the 16th year of his age, deeply lamented by all his friends and acquaintances. The deceased was bitten on the hand by a rabid fox on the 30th of October last; the animal was not known at that time to be mad, and no danger being apprehended, the wound was permitted to heal, and he suffered no inconvenience until the 26th ultimo when symptoms of Hydrophobia made their appearance. Medical aid was called in on the 27th, until which time he and his relatives remained insensible of the nature of his disease, or the perilousness of his situation. The disease having already made rapid advances his case was pronounced hopeless by his physician. The symptoms continued to increase rapidly and steadily until about 12 o'clock, on the 28th ult. when his system sunk under the 'pressure of misery,' nearly two months after he received the wound. This is not the only case of Hydrophobia that has occurred in this county produced by the same cause, viz: a bite of a pet fox, and this is another melancholy proof that ought to be sufficient to convince individuals of the danger and folly of attempting to domesticate these very vicious and entirely useless animals. It is to be hoped the public will profit by the very lamentable cases that have occurred and make use of every precaution to prevent if possible the recurrence of that dreadful and uncontrolable malady that still remains almost complete master of medical skill.—*Communication in the Franklin Repository.*

The following particulars of the increasing consumption of coal are taken from the last *Report of the President and Managers of the Schuylkill Navigation Company.* The early arrival of the winter lessened the supply of this article to the amount of 15,000 or 20,000 tons, for which, it is stated, a ready market could have been found, in addition to what had come down. The prospects for the present year are encouraging. The consumption of 1831 nearly doubled that of 1830, and bids fair to go on in an increased ratio. In 1830, the coal consumed from the various Pennsylvania mines amounted to 115,202 tons; the consumption in 1831 was 226,511 tons. It is thought the demand for the present year will be 350,000 tons.—*N. Gaz.*

At a Convention held at Harrisburgh, in Pennsylvania, to nominate a candidate for Governor in opposition to Governor Wolf, John Andrew Shulze was nominated with unanimity. An electoral ticket was also formed, on which we observe some respectable names. Will Pennsylvania take the trouble to turn out Governor Wolf, in order to put John Andrew Shulze in his place?—*Nat. Gazette.*

It is a singular fact, that at Sidon, (the Tyre and Sidon of Scripture,) to which tradition assigns the discovery of the manufacture of glass, nothing is now known of it, either in the manufacture or the use.

PITTSBURGH BANK-NOTE EXCHANGE.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes' No. 33 Market Street Exchange Office.

Pennsylvania.		*District Columbia, gen.*	
U. S. Bank & bran.	par	*Michigan, $5 & upw.*	
Philadelphia Banks	do	*New York.*	
Bank of Pittsburgh	do	City Banks	
Easton	do	Troy and Albany	
Germantown	do	Mohawk Bk. Schen.	
Erie	1	Newburgh	
Montgomery county	par	Orange county	
West Chester	do	Catskill	
Farmers' Bk. Lanc.	do	Auburn	
Harrisburgh	do	Geneva	
Bucks county	do.	Centr. Bk. Cher. Val.	
Lancaster Bank	½	Chenango	
Northampton	½	Utica Bk. & branches	
York Bank	½	Ontario Bk. at Utica	
Chambersburgh	1	do. at Canandaigua	
Greensburgh	33⅓	Rochester	
Brownsville	½	Niagara Bank	no sale
Gettysburgh	½	*Georgia.*	
Susquehanna Br. Co.	½	St. Bks. gen. $5 & up	4½
Farmers' Bk. Read'g	½	*Maryland.*	
Pottsville Bank,	unc.	Baltimore City Bks.	par
Ohio.		George's county	½
Bank of Steubenville,	25	Annap. & br. Easton	½
F. & M. B'k. of do.	½	Fredk. co. Hav. de Gra.	do
Mount Pleasant	½	Westminster	do
Western Reserve	½	Hagerstown	do
St. Clairsville	½	Williamsport	do
Bank of Chillicothe	½	*New Jersey.*	
Lancaster	½	St. Bk. at N. Brunsw.	
Marietta	½	Trenton Bank	do
Columbus	½	New Brunswick	do
Canton	2	Mount Holly	do
Portsmouth, $5 and upwards,	3	Camden	do
Indiana.		Cumberland	do
F. & M. Bk. Madison	12½	Newark Insurance	do
Br. at Lawrenceb.	50	State Bank at Morris	do
North Carolina.		do. at Elizabeth't'n	do
State bk. & branches $5 and upwards,	5	Sussex	do
South Carolina.		Paterson bank	unc
Charleston, $5 & up.	3	*Connecticut.*	
Delaware.		New Haven Bk. do.	2
Bank of Delaware	½	Bridgeport	do
Commercial Bk. Del.	½	Middletown bank	do
Farmers' Bk. of Del.	½	Phœnix Bk. Hartford	do
Branch at Newcastle	½	*Virginia.*	
do. at Wilm'gton	½	Richm'd & br. $5 & up.	1
do. at Georget'n	½	Valley B'k & bran.	do
Wilmington & Bran.	2	N. W. B'k Wheeling	½
Massachusetts.		*Rhode Island.*	
Boston Bks. $5 & up.	2	Providence Banks	2
Springfield	2	Wash'gton B'k West.	do
Hamsh. Bk. N. Hampt.	2	Phœnix B'k at do.	do
Salem	2	N. E. Commer. Bank	do
Worcester	2	Oth. R. I. notes, gen.	do
Other Massach. notes	2	*Vermont.*	
		Burlington	3
		New Hampshire, gen.	3

A PAPER MILL FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers his Paper Mill for sale, situated twelve miles above Louisville, Kentucky, and three miles from the Ohio river, on Harrod's Creek. This Mill is nearly new and in excellent running order, and in the most healthy part of the State. It has only one Vat and one Rag Engine in operation; but the stream is sufficient to run three engines—and as Louisville is well known to be the best market in the west, for the purchase of rags and the sale of paper, and there being no other mill within less than fifty miles, here is offered a good opportunity for any man to make a fortune. For being determined to leave the State, I will sell a great bargain and give a good title. One half of the purchase money will be required in hand, and a credit of four or five years will be given for the balance, or I will lease the whole for ten years. R. BROWN.

December 6, 1831.—w3m.

TO BLACKSMITHS.

TO RENT—a Smith shop with two fires, a Dwelling House, with gardens, pasture, &c. at the Sewickly bottom, fourteen miles from Pittsburgh, on the main Beaver road: is considered a good stand for a Smith shop—wants a family of industrious and moral habits; and none other need apply: the situation will be found convenient and agreeable. Apply to A. Way, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber on the premises.

DAVID SHIELDS.

January 10, 1832—wtf.

STRAY COW.—Came to the premises of the Subscriber, on or about the 1st instant, a small red cow; white belly, crop off the left ear, 7 years old. The owner is desired to come prove property, and take her away.

NICHOLAS WAY.

Sewickley Bottom, Ohio township, Alleghany county. Jan. 17.—3t.

FOUNTAIN INN.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public in general, that he has taken the stand three miles east of Mt. Pleasant, on the Somerset and Mount Pleasant Turnpike Road, now, and for a series of years, occupied by John Lobingier, and expects to open on the first of April next—his sign will be the

RED LION.

His Liquors will be good, his Larder well stored, and prepared to the taste with skill; his beds clean and comfortable; stabling capacious for horsemen, drovers, &c.; his yard for wagons commodious and dry. He intends keeping pasture for cattle, and desirous to render general satisfaction; he solicits all description of traveling to give him call; and to all he proffers the hearty greeting of a cheerful landlord.

SAMUEL NEWMYER.

January 10—3t.

300 PAIRS Caoutchouc or Gum Elastic SHOES, for sale at No. 73 Market street—High Quartered and Thick Soled—Selected expressly for the Retail Trade of Pittsburgh, by GEO. ALBREE.

November 18, 1831.—3mw.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale, by SYLVESTER—who will always receive the Latest Publications, at the lowest New York prices—*the Wonders of the Universe;* or Curiosities of Nature and Art, including Memoirs and Anecdotes of Wonderful and Eccentric Characters of every Age and Nation, from the earliest period to the present time, embellished with numerous Engravings.

January

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 24, 1832.

On Saturday morning last, between ten and eleven o'clock, the most northern pier of the Monongahela Bridge fell, and with it fell, also, the two first arches. Altho' this accident happened on market morning, when the bridge is usually crowded with passengers, and various vehicles, there was fortunately but three persons and one wagon on that part of the bridge which extends from the abutment to the second pier. These persons, a man and two boys, escaped, and but two of the horses were lost.

BALTIMORE RAIL ROAD.—During the eleven days, from the second to the 13th of January, 3,997 barrels of flour were transported on this improvement, from Frederick to Baltimore. The greatest quantity which left the former place, in any one day, was 511 barrels, on the 13th. The whole amount would have been increased nearly 2,000 barrels, if cars could have been procured. The Fredericktown Herald says—to have transported this flour by wagons, would have cost fifty cents per barrel more than on the railway, thus affording a saving of nearly two thousand dollars to the farmers.—From the 1st to the 13th, the number of passengers transported between Frederick and Baltimore, was 279, exclusive of those in the employ of the company.

Q. What is the cost of transportation on the rail road from Frederick to Baltimore, freight and tolls included?

THE ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTH DAY.—We observe various suggestions of modes of celebrating the day which gave to the United States the greatest and best man of which history gives us any information.—These suggestions, however different as to the commencement of the celebration, all lead to the same termination—military foolery and whiskey drinking. It has occurred to our mind, that Congress might, on that day, pass a bill for the erection of a suitable monument to the memory of this great and good man.—This would be a mode of celebrating the day, worthy the departed patriot, and of the nation. If there is no probability that this could be done, suppose that collections should be made in every city, town and county, in the state of Pennsylvania, *on that day*, for the purpose of erecting a suitable and splendid monument at Harrisburgh, or at Braddock's Field, the theatre of his earliest fame, or at Philadelphia, the scene of some of the noblest incidents of his life.

THE BENTON BULLET.—To those of our readers who wish to know whether the bullet which was recently extracted from General Jackson's arm, was received at the battle of the Horse Shoe Bend, of Etnuckfau, or New Orleans, we state that it was received at neither. No foreign hand inflicted the only wound our President ever received. This bullet, which has adhered so closely to Andrew Jackson for the last nineteen 'years, was fired from the pistol and by the hand of his present bosom friend, Colonel Benton, during a disgraceful and outrageous affray in a public house, in the town of Nashville. The Globe does not inform us whether or not the Col. was present at the extraction of the bullet. If he was, we should like to have looked into the hearts of the patient and the spectator; surely the sycophantic office hunter must have had a painful and embarrassing part to perform. The exhibition of the wound would have been an astounding reply to the Colonel's professions of friendship and devotion to the suffering patient.

In the Philadelphia Price Current of Wednesday last, we observed a table of importations of grain from Southern ports, into Boston, Providence, and Portland, during the year 1831, from which we obtained the following summary, viz:—

394,173 bbls. and 3,955 half do. of Flour,
944,043 bushels of Corn,
239,809 do. Oats.

Of the above, there were imported into Boston alone,

284,504 bbls. and 3,955 half do. of Flour,
681,134 bushels of Corn,
239,809 do of Oats.

Of the imports into Boston, there were from Philadelphia and Baltimore,

90,116 barrels of Flour,
333,999 bushels of Corn,
10,220 do of Oats.

THE TARIFF.—Upon reference to the proceedings of the Senate, on the 16th instant, it will be seen that Mr. Hayne has moved an amendment to Mr. Clay's resolution, which necessarily brings into discussion the merits of the protective policy of the country. If Col. Hayne can prevail upon the Senate to adopt his amendment, he will be entitled to much credit with the opponents of the American System. The adoption of the resolution does not, it is true, repeal any portion of the Tariff, but, by giving a pledge that in a reasonable time, those duties which operate as a protection to domestic manufactures shall be equalized with the duties upon those articles which we cannot produce, confidence in the permanency of the protective policy will be much shaken. The passage will not, it is certain, destroy any of the manufactures already established in the country, but it is equally certain that it will tend to discourage future investments of capital in the manufacturing business. Foreigners, who might otherwise have been disposed to migrate to the United States, for the purpose of investing capital in the manufacturing business here, would be deterred by the adoption of this resolution of Col. Hayne. The simple passage of this resolution, without any concurrent act, would evince a want of steadiness of purpose, or a degree of alarm produced by the threats of the Nullifiers of the South, which would be injurious both to the character and interests of our country.

A simple question is presented. The national debt will shortly be paid off, the ten millions which has been heretofore annually applied to that purpose will be no longer required, the duties must, therefore, be reduced to that amount. One mode of reduction will be by reducing the duties *on articles which we cannot produce;* the other mode, by reducing the duties *on all articles imported.* If the first course is pursued, we enable our country to get foreign *non-competing* articles at the lowest possible price, while at the same time, by promoting domestic manufactures, we increase the ability to pay. If the other plan, that of Col. Hayne, is adopted, the price of foreign articles which we cannot produce, such as tea, coffee, spices, &c., must be increased, while by the prostration of our manufactures, the ability to pay for them will be greatly decreased. Between these two revenue schemes, Pennsylvanians will not hesitate.

A letter from a friend at Harrisburgh, dated Jan. 19th, informs us that the Committee on Internal Improvement has reported a bill appropriating two millions nine hundred thousand dollars for the completion of those portions of canals and rail roads heretofore authorised. Two hundred thousand dollars for repairs; one hundred thousand dollars to pay superintendent, collectors, &c.; one hundred thousand for damages; for extension of north branch, one hundred thousand; west branch, sixty-eight thousand; Beaver and Shenango, one hundred and seventy-five thousand; and Monongahela, from Pittsburgh to Brownsville, seventy-five thousand dollars.

INTEMPERANCE AND PAUPERISM.—The Trustees of the Alms House, Baltimore, in their last annual report, furnished the following document, among others, by which it appears that out of 1,160 persons during the preceding year, 1,069 were either themselves intemperate, or were the children of intemperate parents.

DOCUMENT (J)—*Showing the habits of the Paupers admitted into the Alms House during the year ending the 30th April*, 1831.

Adults of temperate habits,		27
" of intemperate habits,		960
" whose habits in respect to temperance are unknown,		19
		1,006
Children of temperate parents,	18	
" of intemperate parents,	119	
" the habits of whose parents as to temperance are unknown,	17	
		154
Total,		1,160

The intelligent editor of the Baltimore American calls this document an "appalling statement." We, on the contrary, think it most encouraging. It proves that in this country, pauperism can scarcely exist, unless produced by the misconduct of the pauper. It is encouraging, because it proves that if our temperance societies succeed in extirpating this disgusting vice, they will, at the same time, *almost* entirely expel pauperism from among us.

Health of Liberia.—We have had an interview with Capt. Weaver, from whom, through mistake, the report was derived, that only two of the emigrants who went out in the Volador had survived; whereas, two was the number that died He spent five or six months, in all, on the African coast; and he states expressly, that he considers Liberia the best and healthiest situation which can be found in that region; that there was but one sick person in the hospital at Caldwell, when he visited it; and that the supposed unhealthiness of the climate to the colored emigrants, is a *bug-bear;* safety being the almost certain result of care and judicious management.—*Washington Spectator.*

Re-expulsion.—Mr. Mackenzie, who, after being expelled from the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, was re-elected, has been again expelled from a seat in that House, by a vote of 27 to 19, passed on the 7th inst. The new offence of Mr. M. was the publication of "Articles of Impeachment or public accusations against the Lieutenant Governor of the Province, and the Advisers of the Crown," in which he charges the House of Assembly with sycophancy; and also a publication in his paper, the Colonial Advocate, in which he stigmatised the thirty members who voted for his expulsion, as "Tyrants!"

We understand that two trunks were cut from the boot of the Western stage, on Tuesday night last, between Clear Spring and Licking creek. One of the trunks contained about $1100, six hundred of which was in $100 United States notes, the balance principally in $50 notes on the same bank. The gentleman who lost the money is an inhabitant of Arkansas.—*Hag. Torch Light.*

Consumption of Ardent Spirits.—The amount of ardent spirits imported into the United States—

In 1824, was	5,285,047 gals.
1825,	4,114,046
1826,	3,222,380
1827,	3,465,302
1828,	4,446,698
1829,	2,462,303
1830,	1,095,488

Seventy buildings were destroyed in the recent fire in Raleigh, and the damage is estimated at about one hundred thousand dollars. Origin—leaving ashes in a tub.—*Nat. Gazette.*

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Office of the Boston Daily Advertiser and Patriot, Saturday Evening, January 14, 10 o'clock.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

Mr. Atkinson, of the house of Atkinson and Rollins of this city, a passenger in the ship Columbia, from London for New York, landed at Newport, and has arrived at his residence in Brookline. The Columbia left London, Nov. 27, and Portsmouth Dec. 1. Mr. A. states that coffee was rising, and the holders were sanguine.

A London New Price Current of Nov. 29, was obtained by Messrs. Topliff, which quotes coffee as follows: St. Domingo, 57 a 59s., Havana 60 a 63s. for fine ord.; 201 bags good yellow Mysore sold for 63s 6d. a 65s 6d.; and 176 do fine ord. Batavia at 60s. a 60s. 6d.

The political news is important. Mr. Atkinson brings a confident report that an insurrection had taken place in Portugal, and that the tyrant *Don Miguel had fled.*

A letter from Lyons, November 21, in a London paper, states that dreadful riots had taken place between the manufacturers and the workmen, equal to those at Bristol, England. Several thousand workmen had assembled on one night, and burning and pillage had been carried on to a dreadful extent.

The Cholera in England.—Sunderland, November 28,

Remained sick,	32
New cases,	14—46
Recovered,	6
Died,	8
Remained sick	—32

From the commencement of the disease, Oct. 26, there had been 294 cases; deaths 86.

From London papers received by the Geo. Canning.

The Dublin Freeman's Journal states that a serious affray had occurred between the military and some peasants in the county of Kilkenny.

The *Burking* cases continued to excite much alarm in London; one of the offenders, by the name of Shields, had made a confession, which led to the arrest of several persons.

An affray, attended with loss of life, had occurred at Dublin.

A very large meeting of the working classes had been held in Manchester, "for the purpose of agreeing upon a declaration of rights."

The London Courier, of the 30th November, publishes the following extract of a letter received by the Turkish mail, dated Smyrna, Oct. 19:—"That dreadful scourge, the cholera morbus, is making fearful ravages in this city, having in all probability been brought from Alexandria, where, by the last accounts, *eight hundred* persons were dying daily. Here it commenced in the Jew quarter, but it is now disseminated all over the city, causing, in many instances, such sudden death, that there is no time to call in medical aid. The mortality occurs principally in the night, and few who are attacked survive. Up to this day none of the English Factory or residents have been attacked. Trade is completely suspended; the bazaars are shut up, and all those who have the means, have removed to the country, or are on the point of doing so. Some of the English residents propose proceeding to the neighboring islands or the Dardanelles, until the virulence of the disease is abated, which it is hoped may soon be the case, as hitherto the cholera has never raged violently in one case for any length of time. At Constantinople the cholera has ceased, and trade is rather reviving. The Turkish Government, who lately monopolised the sale of Opium, has just sold 1150 chests, half being sold to the Dutch Joint Stock Company, and half to various individuals. The exchange at Constantinople, 81 piastres per pound sterling.

Who's got the Cholera Morbus?—The excitement which is now so general throughout the metropolis, occasioned by the fear and alarm which pervade the minds of every class of society, at the expected visit of this dreadful scourge, was considerably heightened by the following circumstance, which lately occurred at a newspaper office in Fleet street:—The editor had sent down to the printer, to be composed, a long article on "the cholera morbus!" From its extreme length, it was divided into six parts, and given to as many compositors to "set up." Just afterwards, a timid gentleman, who had been for many weeks past adopting every precaution to prevent an attack of this fatal complaint seizing him, came into the office to chat away half an hour with the "Reader." He had not been there five minutes before the reading boy entered in great haste, and inquired "Who's got the cholera morbus?" "I have"—"I have"—"I've got it," loudly resounded the aforesaid half-a-dozen compositors. "The d—l you have!" shrieked out the timid gentleman in question, more dead than alive with fear and agitation, "then I'm off"—and, "suiting the action to the word," he jumped down the first flight of stairs, and was clear off the premises in a twinkling.

Portsmouth, Nov. 10.—The ship John, from Van Dieman's Land, arrived here last night. She called at Ascension for refreshments, which she obtained without difficulty, and left that island on the 26th September. The only man of war there was the Conflict gun brig, Lieut. Smithers, which vessel had been obliged to run to the island from the Coast, to recruit the health of her crew, nine of whom had died previous to her arrival. Com. Hayes immediately ordered her to be cleared out, fumigated and whitewashed, this had the effect, with the assistance of the fresh provisions and vegetables of the island, of completely restoring the health of all, and when the John left the Island, the Conflict was about to resume her station on the coast. The Dryad, Com. Hayes, was at anchor at Ascension from the 29th July to the 9th September, in which time she was refitted and painted, and one half the crew were daily sent on shore to recreate, play at cricket, skittles, quoits, or any other active amusements. The exertions of the marines, under the command of Captain Bates, at Ascension, have been very great, and the benefits resulting from which are shown in a constant and abundant supply of water, vegetables and meat. Provisions sent from England were found to keep in good condition, while at Sierra Leone and Fernando Po the government supplies were constantly condemned. Iron pipes had been laid from the Green Mountain, 2000 feet high, for a length of 26,000 feet, and water by that means could be delivered into the boats at the beach without landing the casks. The batteries, hospital, and other public buildings had been completed; and the roads extended. The cattle were breeding very fast, and looking very well, and the horses were in remarkably fine condition. Turtle, fish, and vegetables were in abundance. The Favorite, sloop of war, was expected at the Island daily from Prince's Island. The John spoke the Elizabeth Lomb, a bark, five days since from Swan river; in want of provisions and water, a small supply of which was rendered to her; she had on board some returned settlers from that new Colony.

In the last budget of the civil list of Louis Philip there is appropriated for the service of the Queen and her children, under eighteen years of age, one million francs. For music, boxes at the theatres, and benefits, three hundred thousand francs.

Pretty well for a Citizen King and Queen!—*Nat. Gaz.*

The Cherokee Delegation are again at Washington, suing for the protection of the people's Representatives. They state their case to be deplorable, indeed; their oppressions to have proceeded almost to the limits of human forbearance; and that no prospect opens for relief save that which their present application inspires. They have not only lost all confidence in the President, but they firmly believe—and frankly state their belief—that he is joined with their oppressers, and determined to despoil them of their homes. They avow it as their unalterable decision, never voluntarily, to cede "another foot" of their soil, and to leave that soil, if leave it they must, only by superior force.—*N. J. Fredonian.*

Petitions for 27 new banks, are before the New York Legislature.—*Nat. Gaz.*

Abstract of Congressional Proceedings.

Monday, January 16.—The Senate, on motion of Mr. Ewing, resumed the consideration of the special order of the day, being the following resolution, submitted by Mr. Clay:

Resolved, That the existing duties upon articles imported from foreign countries, and not coming into competition with similar articles, made or produced within the United States, ought to be forthwith abolished, except the duties on wines and silks, and that they ought to be reduced.

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance report a bill accordingly.

Mr. Hayne moved to amend the first resolution, by striking out all after the word "*countries*," in the second line, and to insert the following:

"Be so reduced, that the amount of the public revenue shall be sufficient to defray the expenses of government, according to their present scale, after the payment of the public debt; and that, allowing a reasonable time for the *gradual reduction* of the present high duties on the articles coming into competition with similar articles made or produced in the United States, the duties be ultimately *equalized*, so that the duties on no article shall, as compared with the value of that article, vary materially from the general average."

Mr. Hayne then addressed the Senate in an eloquent and interesting argument, of great length.

When Mr. Hayne had concluded, Mr. Dickerson moved to postpone the further consideration of the resolution and amendments, to Monday next. The motion was adopted, after having been discussed by Messrs. Dickerson, Forsyth, Clay, Tyler, Smith, and Wilkins. Mr. Clayton, of Delaware, appeared and took his seat.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. M'Duffie, from the Committee of Ways and Means, introduced a bill making appropriations for objects of internal improvement, which was read twice and committed to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Mr. M'Duffie also reported a resolution from the same committee, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury, for information of the extent and condition, generally, of the manufactures of wool, cotton, hemp, iron, sugar, salt, &c. in the United States, and also for such a tariff of duties upon imports, as, in his opinion, may be best adapted to the advancement of the public interest. It was laid upon the table one day. A variety of other bills, principally of a private nature, were reported and passed through a first and second reading. A consideration of Mr. Bouldin's resolution was resumed, and the discussion of it occupied the remainder of the sitting. Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, Mr. Cambreleng, and Mr. Bouldin, severally addressed the House on the subject.

January 17.—In the Senate, the bills for the relief of Robert A. Forsyth and of Stephen Hook, were severally read the third time and passed. Several petitions were presented, among which was one by Mr. Dallas, from a number of citizens of Philadelphia, praying for the renewal of the charter of the Bank of the United States. After report of committees and ordering several bills to a third reading, the Senate, on motion of Mr. Marcy, proceeded to the consideration of executive business, and continued so engaged until the hour of adjournment.

In the House of Representatives, among a number of petitions and memorials which were submitted by consent, was one presented by Mr. Branch, from the agent of the Creek Indians, on the subject of certain Indian claims, which was committed to the same Committee of the Whole House, to which a bill in relation to the same matter, reported by Mr. Thompson, of Georgia, had been referred.

Mr. Whittlesey, of Ohio, from the Committee on Claims, reported a bill on the subject of the long standing claims of Farrow & Harris, which was read twice and committed.

Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, from the select committee appointed for that purpose, reported a *bill to abolish imprisonment for debt*, which was read twice, and together with the report of the committee, ordered to be printed. The provisions of this important bill are as follows: Section 1, prohibits the issuing of any process by any of the courts of the United States to arrest or imprison the body for debt accruing after the 4th of July next. Section 2, renders unnecessary bail or security for defendant in action for debt, where the cause of action shall have accrued after the 4th of July, unless oath is made that there is reason to believe the defendant intends to remove from the State or Territory, or otherwise abscond, in which case, bail for double the amount of the debt shall be required, though the application for it shall be dismissed by the court, if the allegations of the intended flight of the debtor appear unfounded. No person shall be held to bail but in the State or Territory where the debt was contracted, unless the debtor has absconded or is about to leave the United States.—Section 3, nothing in the act shall prevent the issuing of *ne exeat* by any of the courts of the United States. Section 4, no females, or males above 70 years of age, shall be held to bail on special bail for debt; and all process against them for recovery of debt, shall be by summons or attachment. Section 5, extends the provisions of the act to the Territories, and the District of Columbia.

The House then resumed the consideration of the resolution of Mr. Bouldin. Mr. Stewart announced his intention to withdraw the amendment he had proposed, to send the resolution to the Committee on Manufactures instead of the Committee on Commerce, and entered into an argument to show that the Tariff had been productive of beneficial results to the community. Before he had concluded, however, the hour expired, and the House, on the motion of Mr. Polk, proceeded to the order of the day. The engrossed bills on the table were read a third time and passed, and the House went into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Hoffman in the chair, and took up the bill for the apportionment of representatives. The amendment of Mr. Stewart, to fix the ratio at forty-six thousand, was negatived. The proposition of Mr. Craig, to strike out forty-eight thousand, was also rejected. Mr. Hubbard proposed another amendment to fix the ratio at forty-four thousand. The committee rose before voting on the proposition, and the House, at half past 3 o'clock, adjourned.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

The Senate has been principally engaged this week, with the details of two of the bills reported by the committee on the judiciary system, one thereof relating to Registers and Registers' Courts, the other relating to Orphans' Courts. The first was recommitted for the purpose of amendment, and has been again reported to the Senate. The resolution of *Mr. Livingston*, for inquiry into the propriety of making sale of the Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania canal, and the Columbia and Philadelphia Rail Road, with the proposal of J. Carey and J. M. Porter to purchase the former work, and pay the State its cost, are now before committees. We do not anticipate the sale of any of the public works. It is said that a *bonus* of some hundreds of thousands of dollars would be given by individuals for the right of the State in the Columbia and Philadelphia Rail Road.

In the House, the main topic of discussion has been the incorporation of the York and Maryland line rail road company. Yesterday it passed the third reading, and was transmitted to the Senate for concurrence.—*Harrisburgh Chronicle, January 19.*

Extracts from the Tenth Annual Report of the Board of Canal Commissioners of the State of Ohio.

"Notwithstanding the unfavorable character of the past season, ninety-four miles have been added to the extent of canal which was usefully navigated during the latter part of the previous year. Of this, eighty-three miles are on the main line of the Ohio Canal, extending from Newark to the ancient capital of the State, Chillicothe; and eleven miles on the Columbus Feeder, extending from the main canal to the town of Columbus. It is true that a few boats passed on the Canal to Hebron, eight miles south from Newark, in the fall of 1830; but as the navigation at that time extended to no important place of business beyond Newark, the effective navigation may be considered as having terminated at that town.

The State has now within her limits, *three hundred and forty-three miles of navigable Canals;* constructed at the public expense, and owned by the State.

On the Ohio Canal:		
Main trunk from Cleaveland to Chillicothe,		259 miles.
Columbus Feeder, or branch,		11
Muskingum Side Cut, (from main trunk to Dresden.)		3
Tuscarawas Feeder, (from near mouth of Still Water to Canal.)		3
Walhonding Feeder, (connected with the Canal at Roscoe,)		1
Total Ohio Canal,		277 miles.
Miami Canal:		
Main trunk from Cincinnati to Dayton,	65 miles.	
Hamilton Side Cut,	1	
	66	
		343 miles.

Of the Canals authorized to be made by the Act of February 4th, 1825, there remain unfinished 51 miles of the main trunk of the Ohio Canal, extending from Chillicothe to the Ohio river; and the Granville Feeder, extending from the town of Granville to the north end of the Licking summit-level, six miles in length, in all 57 miles. These divisions of Canal are now in a state nearly approaching to completion: a limited amount of work only, on a few jobs, remaining to be accomplished: When finished, the State will have constructed, at the public expense, *four hundred miles of navigable Canals.*

The total amount of tolls collected on the Miami for the year ending November 30th, 1831, is $36,643 65

On the Ohio Canal,	64,854 17
Total on both Canals,	$101,507,82

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PRIZE LETTERS TO STUDENTS; in two parts: by Rev. Baxter Dickinson, Newark, New Jersey.

A Help to Professing Christians, in judging their Spiritual State and Growth in Grace; by the Rev. John Barr. Just received and for sale by D. M. HOGAN, 73 Wood street.

January 24—2t

WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN, who has been engaged in the Mercantile business, some time since, and who has a good knowledge of either Groceries or Dry Goods, wishes employment either as Salesman or Book-keeper, in a wholesale or retail establishment. Address W. W. to the Editor of the Gazette. The most respectable references can be given. Jan. 23.—3t.

REMOVAL.

CITY Treasurer's Office removed to No. 8 Wood street, between Water and Front streets. ☞Hours, from 9 to 4.

Jan. 24, 1832.—4t.

TO LUMBER MERCHANTS.

A PART of the premises of the late James S. Stevenson will be leased for a term of years. The situation for a Lumber Yard is a most advantageous one: the greater part of the ground is immediately adjoining the Allegheny river, with a landing on Wayne street, which gives to the premises the decided advantage over any other yard. For further particulars, inquire of

GEORGE OGDEN,
Corner of Wood and Second streets.

January 24, 1832.—tf

A TREATISE on Clock and Watch Making, Theoretical and Practical; illustrated with nineteen Engravings. By Thomas Reid, Honorary Member of the Worshipful Company of Clockmakers, London. Just received and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & Co.,
Jan. 24. 51 Market street.

F. A. BEMIS & CO.

NO. 24 WATER STREET,

BUILD TO ORDER, Steam Engines, Boilers, Governors, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Shearing Machines, Blades, and Machinery, generally. Turning, of every description, done at a short notice.

Pittsburgh, January 24—tf

NEW PUBLICATIONS—Just received and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co., No. 51 Market street.

Causes and Cure, and Means of Preventing the Sick Head-ache; by James Mease, M. D., Member of the American Philosophical Society, &c. &c.

Lives of Eminent British Statesmen; being No. 11 of Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia.

The Complete Cattle-Keeper; or, Farmers' and Graziers' Guide in the choice and management of neat cattle and sheep, with hints to Dairymen on the Diseases to which cattle are subject, and the proper treatment of calves and lambs, and every other information. By B. Lawrence.

January 24.

VACCINE MATTER.

PHYSICIANS, and others, who wish to be supplied with GENUINE VACCINE MATTER, and directions for using the same, may at all times be accommodated by addressing a letter to me, through the medium of the Post Office, or otherwise, enclosing a five dollar note.—If the matter sent by me should fail to take effect, as will sometimes unavoidably happen, another portion will be given in its stead, free of charge.

J. DIMMITT, Pittsburgh.

N. B.—J. D. may be found at Dr. Agnew's, Second street. Jan. 24—w3t*

THE MONONGAHELA BRIDGE.—The unfortunate accident which has occurred to this useful and ornamental structure, is another proof of the instability of all human affairs. It is respectfully suggested to the sufferers by this calamity, that they should invest a few dollars in the Union Canal Lottery, which is to be drawn next Saturday.

25,000 dollars may be obtained by expending ten dollars. Persons wanting funds, should apply to the All Fortunate,

S. J. SYLVESTER,
Number 16 Exchange Buildings.

The prizes in the above mentioned Scheme are, $25,000, $10,000, $4,440, 40 of $1,000, and 40 of $500. Jan. 24

HOUSES TO LET.

THE Subscriber offers for rent, a large Three Story Brick House, suitable for a Store and Dwelling House, situate in the Diamond, next door to the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette. Possession can be given immediately.

Also, two Two Story Brick Dwelling Houses, and one Two Story Frame Dwelling, situate on Marbury street, between Liberty and Penn streets. These houses are in excellent order. Possession can be given 1st April, 1832.

Also, two Two Story Frame Dwelling Houses, situate at the end of Fourth street, in good order, and pleasantly situated—possesion can be given 1st April, 1832.

☞All these houses will be leased for one, two, three, four, or five years, on accommodating terms. Inquire of the Subscriber, at his residence, next door to the office of the Gazette, in the Diamond, Pittsburgh. MOSES CULLEN.

December 2, 1831.—tf

GIRARD'S WILL.—"The Will and Biography of the late Stephen Girard, Esq."—For sale at the Bookstores of D. M. Hogan, Luke Loomis & Co, Johnston & Stockton, and John I. Kay & Co. Jan. 17.

J. BAXTER & CO.

FROM NEW YORK,

WOULD inform the inhabitants of Pittsburgh and the public generally, that they have taken Store, No. 136 Liberty Street, near Saint Clair Street, Pittsburgh, where they offer, *fresh from the New York Market*, a general assortment of European, India, and American DRY GOODS, at *Wholesale and Retail*—among which, are English, French, and American Prints, Ginghams, and Muslins; Eng. and Amer. Flannels; Eng., French, and German Merinos; Merino Circassians; Superfine, and extra-superfine Broadcloths, Cassimeres, and Queens Cloths; Rose Blankets; French and India Satins; French Ærophane, and Italian Crapes, assorted colors; Colored Florences and Sarsenets; Plain Black, Blue Black, Changeable, Figured, and Mode colored Gros de Swiss, Gros de Naples, and Gros de Berlin Silks; Black and Blue Black Marcelins, and Italian Lustrings; Fine Black Satin Levantines; Black and Blue Black Satin Turc; Black Silk Velvets; Tabby do. assorted colours; Satin, Taffeta and Gauze Ribbons assorted; Fine Satin do. high colored, for trimming Winter Hats; Plain and open work, Black, White and Random, Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hose and Half Hose; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Black, White and assorted dress Gloves, of finest quality; Tamboured and Floss wrought Capes, Collars, Pelirines, Chimisets and Spencers; Plain and Twilled Silk pocket Hdkfs.; Extra fine Paungee do. fancy colors; Plain and Printed muslin Cravats; Plain Black and Plaid Italian do. Heavy Black India do.; Ladies' Poplin Crape, Figured Silk, Algerine and Prussian fancy dress Hdkfs.; Embossed Silk Velvet Reticules, a new and elegant article; Corded Muslin Skirts; Cashmere, Merino, Raw Silk, Twilled Cotton and other Shawls, in variety; Extra Fine Thibet Wool and Crape, do. printed; Silk and Gingham Umbrellas; Fine Linen, Linen Cambric, and Pocket Hdkfs.; 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Bobbinets, very fine; Bobbinet footing; Cotton and Linen Floss; Thread Laces, Edgings and Insertings; Fine wrought Cambric Muslin Insertings; Fine Jaconet, Mull, and Book Muslins and Bishops Lawn; Figured Swiss Muslins; Black, White and Green Gause Veils, very large and rich; Misses' Green Barage do. for winter; Fine Italian Crape Mourning Veils, extra size and deep borders; Mixed Silk Camblets for Ladies' Cloaks, Pelisses and Riding Habits; Fine-Goat hair Camblets; Scarlet and Blue Damask Breakfast and Tea Cloths; do. do. Plaid do. —Also, an assortment of ready made clothing, such as Pantaloons, Roundabouts, Pea Coats, Flushing Jackets, Hunting Coats, Sattinet and Cloth Coats; Valencia and Velvet Vests; Figured Silk do; Silk Moreen do. a new and elegant article; Extra-superfine Cloth Pantaloons, and Dress Coats, made in New York, in the newest style;—A good assortment of Ladies' Prunell and Morocco Slips, Shoes, Boots, and Gaiter Boots; Misses' and Infants' Prunell and Morocco slips; and a few New York manufactured Hats, of a very superior style and quality.

All of the above goods will be offered at such prices as shall be advantageous to purchasers.—Traders and others from the country will do well to "come and see." J. B. & Co. will esteem it a favor if the Ladies and Gentlemen of the city and vicinity will call and examine quality and prices, whether they wish to purchase or not. A portion of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 1831.—tf.

Machine Card Factory.

GEORGE FABER & SONS respectfully inform the public that they have in operation, at their factory, No. 116 Wood street, a number of Sticking Machines, which enable them to supply, with promptitude, to any extent, orders for Cards of every description—Cotton and Woollen Manufacturers, and Carding Machine builders, will be accommodated on reasonable terms, with a very superior quality, equal to any manufactured in the United States.

The Public are most respectfully referred to the following certificates.

Gentlemen—We are in receipt of your letter of 18th inst., and in reply, have to say that all the Cards purchased by us from your concern has, upon trial, proved to be good; we incline to the opinion that they are superior to any we have bought east of the mountains. Very respectfully,

MOORES & WILSON,
Point Cotton Factory, Wheeling, Va.

To Messrs. G. Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh.
Nov. 21, 1831.

We have had in use, for some time, the Machine Cards manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and have no hesitation in pronouncing them equal to any Cards heretofore made use of in our establishment.

JAMES ARTHURS & BROTHERS,

The undersigned have been using, for the last six months, Cards manufactured by G. Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and unhesitatingly say, they are the best they ever worked: they recommend manufacturers to give them a trial for themselves, and believe they will not be disappointed in their quality.

THORNILEY & TOWNSEND.
Fallston, Nov. 22, 1831.

The Card Clothing manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, which we have in use in our establishment, (the Hope Cotton Factory,) has given the greatest satisfaction, and we feel justifiable in recommending them to others.

SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.

The Machine Cards, manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh, some of which are in use in the manufactories at Economy, Beaver county, Pa., have given entire satisfaction, and therefore have no hesitation in recommending them to the patronage of the manufacturers generally. Yours, respectfully,

FREDERICK RAPP.

December 30—tf

TO BE LET.

I WISH to dispose of the unexpired Lease (2 years from the first of April next) of the house which I now occupy, No. 138 Liberty street. This house is large, and completely finished—from the cellar to the garret—and, from its central situation, is well calculated for a Boarding House. The large Store Room and Cellar in front, will be let with the dwelling, if required.

☞Possession will be given on the first of April, or sooner, to a person who would accommodate a few genteel boarders. For further particulars, apply to WM. B. FOSTER.

January 20, 1832.—tf

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—Just received and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co., 51 Market street.

1. History of the Northmen, or Danes and Normans, from the earliest times to the conquest of England, by William of Normandy. By Henry Wheaton.

2. An account of the origin, symptoms, and cure of the Influenza, or Epidemic Catarrh; with some hints respecting Common Colds and Incipient Pulmonary Consumption.

3. Vol. 3d of the History of France: by Evans Crowe; being No. 12 of Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia.

4. No. 26 of Harper's Family Library—the Life of Sir Isaac Newton: by David Brewster, L. L. D.; complete in one volume.

January 20.

TO BE LET,

A TWO Story Frame Dwelling House, with convenient back buildings attached, on the corner of Irwin's alley and Penn street. Apply to

COCHRAN & IRWIN,
Jan. 17—tf. *Second street.*

Edgeworth Ladies' Boarding School,

BRADDOCKSFIELD, NEAR PITTSBURGH,

Will recommence its engagements on the first Monday of October next.

THE increased and increasing approbation given to this institution cannot fail to produce a corresponding zeal and energy, and a desire to secure a settled good opinion. At this time very many additions have been made, for the convenience, comfort, and well doing of the pupils.—In so large a field as is open for education, understood in its true and extensive sense, there must be room for continual culture. Unabated will be the effort to do the utmost possible to meet so responsible a charge as the care of youth, and to this effort will be added the aid experience brings.—With little observation, in every succeeding month, somewhat is seen to revise and improve.

Edgeworth Seminary has been now of several years standing, and, disclaiming all egotism, it is only the fact to say that experience enables it to offer rather an increase than a diminution of means to give satisfaction.

The health enjoyed by the inmates, and beauty of situation of Braddocksfield Mansion, are well known to visiters, but for information of strangers, it is necessary to state, that in both particulars terms too flattering cannot easily be used.

To instruct, coercive means are not employed—reference is made to the heart as well as the head. Pains are taken to inculcate, that to be great, it is an indispensable to be virtuous; and as the worth of knowledge is only to be estimated by its tendency to right action, the study of every branch, and the proportion of time given to it, will be made subservient and tributary to useful moral and religious improvement.

Sabbath day engagements must not be interrupted unnecessarily. Pupils living at a distance, or from any cause, disposed to make Braddocksfield, during the vacation, their home, are invited to do so, and no additional charge is made.

TERMS.

Admission, Tuition in English branches, viz:—Reading, Writing, Grammar, Composition, Arithmetic, Geography, and Astronomy, with use of Globes, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and History; also Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, - - *per annum*, $130

Tuition in Music, - - - - 40

Drawing, Pencil, Crayon, and Water Colors, - 24

Oil Painting, - - - - 40

French, - - - - 20

Pupils engaging in all the studies, the total charge does exceed two hundred dollars a year.—Payment three months in advance.

M. OLVER.

September 13, 1831.

AMERICAN RAIL ROAD JOURNAL.

THE subscriber is now publishing a weekly paper, called the AMERICAN RAIL ROAD JOURNAL. A principal object in offering the proposed work to the Public, is to diffuse a more general knowledge of this important mode of internal communication, which, at this time, appears to engage the attention of almost every section of our country.

The American Railroad Journal is printed on a sheet of the largest size, (mammoth) and put up in a convenient form for binding, each number containing sixteen large octavo pages of *three* columns each. The selections, upon the subject of rail roads and other works of internal improvement, will be from the best authors, both of Europe and America, and will be occasionally illustrated by engravings. A part of this Journal will be devoted to the subject of internal improvement—giving a history of the first introduction of railroads into England and their improvements to the present day. It will also notice the meetings, in different sections of the country, upon the subject of railroads. The remaining part of the paper will contain the *Literary, Miscellaneous and News* matter of the *New York American, as prepared for that paper*, omitting *all political* subjects, except such as are of general concern.

The terms of the American Railroad Journal are *Three* dollars per annum, *payable in advance;* and will not be sent without. Any person who will obtain eight subscribers and remit the amount, shall have a copy gratis: and to companies of *ten* subscribers, who associate and remit twenty-five dollars, it will be sent for $2.50 each per annum. The Journal will be sent for *any* length of time desired, if paid in advance. It will be published on *Saturdays*.

Letters upon the subject of the *American Rail road Journal* may be addressed, free of postage, to the publisher and part proprietor,

D. K. MINOR,

No. 35 Wall street, New York.

☞ The second number of the Journal will be issued on the 7th of January—and on the Saturday of each following week. The numbers from the commencement, will be forwarded to all the subscribers until the end of the *first* half year.

NEW YORK AMERICAN, TRI-WEEKLY.

The *New York American* is now published *three times a week*, in addition to the *Daily* and *Semi-weekly*, as usual. This arrangement is made to accommodate a large class of business men in the *country*, who are desirous of seeing the *advertisements* of the day, yet are unwilling to encounter the expense of subscription and postage of a daily paper. By this arrangement, it will easily be perceived, their wishes may be gratified, at *one half* the expense of a daily paper, as most of the advertisements, both of the *Daily* and *Semi-Weekly* papers, will appear in the *Tri-Weekly* American; and the reading matter as published in the Daily paper. It will be issued on *Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays*, at *Five* dollars per annum, in advance,—to subscribers *out* of the city of New York, and forwarded, according to their order, and for *any* length of time.

All letters relating to the *Tri-Weekly American* may be addressed to the Publisher and part Proprietor,

D. K. MINOR,

No. 35 Wall street, New York.

☞ The New York American is published *Daily* at $10 per annum, and *Semi-Weekly*, at $4 per annum, *in advance*, as heretofore, at No 35 Wall street, New York.

Jan. 13.—6w.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 2, for 1832: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of January, 1832. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$25,000 is	$25,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	5,000	5,000
1	4,440	4,440
40	1,000	40,000
40	500	20,000
51	200	10,200
51	100	5,100
51	50	2,550
102	40	4,080
102	30	3,060
1479	20	29,580
11475	10	114,750
34220 tickets.		$273,760

Tickets, $10 00 | Halves, 5 00

Quarters, 2 50 | Eighths, 1 25

☞ For Tickets and Shares, apply to or address

WM. HAMILTON & CO.

No. 17 Exchange Buildings, St. Clair street.

January 17, 1832.

OFFICE OF ALLEGHENY BRIDGE COMPANY, 2d *January*, 1832.

THE President and Managers of "the Company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny River, at Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny," have this day declared a dividend of *four per cent.* for the last six months. The same will be paid to Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the 10th inst.

ALEX. JOHNSTON, Jr. Treasurer.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. of Wheeling.

THE Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Wheeling, incorporated by the Legislature of Virginia, is duly organised and prepared to take both Fire and Marine risks on the customary terms. Officers for the current year:

JAMES H. FORSYTH, *President.*

Moses W. Chapline,	George Duffy,
Marcus Wilson,	Henry Moore,
William Lambdin,	Thomas Hughes,
William B. Tyson,	Ebenezer Zane,

Directors.

M. Nelson, *Sec'y.* Jan. 17.—tf.

Notice to the Public.

THE Undersigned respectfully reminds his friends and customers, that the proceeds of the Union Canal Lottery are applied in aid of Internal Improvements. All those who purchase a ticket, give a helping hand to the "good cause."—The scheme to be drawn 28th of this month merits peculiar attention, there are prizes of $25,000, $10,000, forty of one thousand dollars, and forty of five hundred dollars. The tickets are only $10. Orders from abroad are solicited: letters containing five dollars and upwards need not be post paid.

S. J. SYLVESTER,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ In one of the Union Canal Lotteries, Sylvester sold the $25,000 prize, in a whole Ticket.

Jan. 17.

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS,—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns: and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18 1829.—tf.

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30 DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from the subscribers, on Sunday the 16th ultimo, DANIEL M'CARTNEY, an indented apprentice to the Coppersmith Business. He is 19 years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, dark hair, blue eyes, and rather fair complexion. He took with him a blue tight-bodied coat, partly worn, with gilt buttons; one pair new black mixed cassinet pantaloons, and one pair of black worsted or bombazine ditto; one light blue cassinet waistcoat; one striped swansdown ditto, and a new pair of pegged bootees, together with other clothes not recollected. He has a brother living in Mobile, (engineer on the steam boat Isabella,) and has often said he would like to go there. He has been much in the habit of reading plays, and frequently associated with play actors: in all probability his object is to join with some *traveling players*.

The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend and secure the said apprentice so that the subscribers may get him again. The public are cautioned against harboring him, under the penalty of the law.

L. & P. PETERSON.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 8, 1831.—tf

THE ATLANTIC SOUVENIR for 1832, with 12 splendid Engravings on Steel, by the best artists, just received and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & CO.,

Oct 25—tf 51 Market street.

COACH TRIMMER & BLACKSMITH WANTED.—The subscriber wishes to employ a Coach Trimmer, and a Blacksmith acquainted with carriage work. To sober, industrious workmen, masters of the above branches, good wages and constant employment will be given. For further particulars inquire at the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette. JAMES S. WHYTE.

Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 27, 1831.—tf.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

PLAYING CARDS, by the Gross, Dozen, or Single Pack, consisting of Eagle, Henry Eighth, Merry Andrew, &c. Also, very superior Real Havannah Segars; together with Books and Engravings. For sale by S. J. SYLVESTER, 16 Exchange Buildings. Nov. 29.

IN addition to the usual attractions of the Pennsylvania Museum, a SPLENDID COSMORAMA has just been fitted up, containing Views of various Cities, Public Buildings, &c. in Europe and America. Oct 4

FINDLAY & MADEIRA

HAVE REMOVED their Wholesale and Retail Drug Store, to the corner of Front and Market streets. Jan 21—tf

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The American Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise, Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't,

Sept. 25—tf *No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

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25 CASES FUR HATS—for sale by M. ATWOOD, corner of Wood and Front streets. Dec. 2—tf.

FOR SALE,

50 Hogsheads Leaf Tobacco; 75 do. New Orleans Sugar; 30 bbls. No. 2 Mackeral;
20 tons Pig Lead;
250 reams Crown Straw Wrapping Paper;
20 kegs Manufactured Tobacco;
50 boxes Cavendish do.

Which the subscribers offer on liberal terms.

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Nov. 29, 1831.—tf

FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers, Assignees of Thos. Fink, offer for sale the following property, situated in Pipe Town.—1 Steam Engine; 1 Rack Lathe, and Furniture; 1 Boring Mill, and Furniture; 1 Vice: 1 Circular Saw; 1 Crane, and Appurtenances; 1 Lot of Cast Iron; 3 Grind-stones, and Pulleys; 1 Lot of Boring Heads; 1 do. do. Patterns; 1 Set Engine Patterns. Also, the lease of a certain Lot, near the Engine House, and Stack of Chimneys. Also, a quantity of House Furniture—Tables, Chairs, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Carpeting, &c.

All the above articles will be sold at *private* sale, on or before the second day of April next, and if not sold at private sale by that day, then they will be sold at public outcry, to the highest bidder, on Saturday, the 7th of April, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the premises.

THOMAS SAMPLE, } *Assignees*
JOHN LEECH, }

Dec. 27, 1831.—tf

WANTED—To take charge of and superintend a White Lead Manufactory—a man who understands the business well, and whose moral character and habits of industry can be highly recommended. Such a person can be informed of a very desirable situation, by applying to Cochran & Irwin, No. 108 Second street, Pittsburgh.

December 2—tf.

COTTON.

100 BALES Tennessee Cotton in Store, and for sale by

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

November 29, 1831.—tf.

HOLDERS OF NOTES on the Westmoreland Bank of Greensburgh, will find it to their advantage to call at this office. The highest price will be paid for this paper, if presented immediately. GEORGE A COOK,

Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't.

August 30, 1831

Domestic Woollen Goods.

CLOTHS, CASSINETTS, AND FLANNELS, of various colors and qualities: Just received from the manufactures, and for sale by the piece or package, on accommodating terms, by

COCHRAN & IRWIN.

ALSO, COTTON GOODS, viz:—Tickings, Plaids, Checks, and an assortment of Cotton Yarn. September 9.

CIRCULAR.—The subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have associated together for the purpose of transacting a general FORWARDING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, under the firm of

LITTLE & HAYS,

and have taken that commodious brick warehouse, Nos. 3 & 5 Market st't, where they are prepared to receive any consignments directed to their care. As they neither have nor intend having any interest or agency in any boats, correspondents may depend on having their goods forwarded without delay, unless otherwise directed.

They will be constantly supplied with a general assortment of *Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles*, which will be furnished at manufacturers' prices.

Orders and Consignments thankfully received and punctually attended to.

WILLIAM LITTLE,
ROBERT S. HAYS.

Pittsburgh, June 10, 1831—tf

New Establishment!!!

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have opened a Wholesale

DRY GOODS AND FUR STORE!

AT NO. 90 WOOD STREET,

between Fifth street and Diamond alley, under the firm of M. E. MOEHRING & BROTHER; where they intend keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of *Staple and Fancy Articles*, mostly of their own importation from Europe.—Also, all kinds of HATTERS' FURS, LEATHERS, AND TRIMMINGS, which they will sell at wholesale on liberal terms.

☞ Being engaged in the Shipping Trade to Europe, they will purchase Furs and Deer Skins, for which they will pay the highest cash price, and will take in trade, Produce, suitable for the Eastern Market, such as Feathers, Bees-wax, Rags, and Wool.—City and Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call.

MORITZ E. MOEHRING,
MOSES E. MOEHRING.

☞ Country Merchants will find good sale for Wool Hats, either for cash, or in exchange for goods. Pittsburgh, Nov. 15, 1831.—3m.

DOCTOR ROBERT'S

☞ *WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.* ☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn, It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞ Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26—tf.

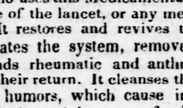
MICHIGAN, URBANA, AND SCIOTO BANK NOTES, are received at three per cent discount. *Wanted*, Georgia, North and South Carolina Money. Also, Sovereigns, Guineas, Doubloons, &c. GEORGE A. COOK,

Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.

September 20

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.



THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

MACKEREL.

100 BARRELS No. 3 Mackerel, warranted prime. Just received and for sale by RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

December 2—tf

RECEIVED, per late arrivals, and offer for sale, *FIFTY BARRELS MOLASSES.*

G. C. ANDERSON & Co.,

Dec. 9, 1831.—tf. 148 Wood street.

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and others at the south and east, at Wheeling, Virginia, and at the saw mill of Messrs. Irwin & Herron, in this city.

Persons desiring to purchase will have the certificates of scientific and practical men who have seen it at work, in the different places in which it has been put up, forwarded to them. They give their opinion as to the great value of the invention, state the time they have seen boards dressed by this machine, and describe the quality of the work as compared with that performed by hand labor.

LEONARD CHESTER,

Acting for the Proprietor.

Pittsburgh Hotel, April 19, 1831.

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.

January 21.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,

PITTSBURGH.

PUBLIC SALES of Groceries, and Furniture every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and of Dry Goods and Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, Jewelry, &c. every evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Liberal advances made on consignments.

April 5—tf.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.

JOHN TOWNE.

Mobile, May 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE.

March 22, 1831.—tf Front street.

REFINED SUGAR.

THE subscribers, having been appointed agents for the sale of the above article, can supply merchants and others on the most favorable terms. COCHRAN & IRWIN,

Sept. 9. No. 108 Second street.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL.

No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,

MANUFACTURER OF

Linen and Cotton Goods.

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq. late of Ross township, deceased, are hereby requested to make payment to the subscribers; and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the said subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A Tract of land, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and a good orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.

THOMAS SAMPLE, } Executors.
WILLIAM SAMPLE, }

February 25, 1831.—tf.

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50 BOXES EASTERN CUT TACKS, received on consignment, and for sale at manufacturers' prices, by

COCHRAN & IRWIN,

June 17 Nos. 108 and 110 Second street

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers. W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf *Executors.*

TO RENT,

AND possession given on the first day of April next, a two story house and lot in Allegheny town, fronting on Federal street. The house is new, and in good repair, with convenient back buildings. The situation is pleasant for a summer residence. Inquire of HANNAH JOHNSON, Diamond Alley. Dec. 23.

FOR SALE AT SYLVESTER'S—A large assortment of *CLOTH CAPS*, plain, and trimmed with fur. Also, Ladies' Down Tippets. Fur Colars, for the Gentlemen, and an assortment of Books, suitable for New Year's Presents. The whole will be sold cheap. 16 Exchange Buildings. Dec. 27.

RIFLE BARRELS.

BAYERS'S Superior Rifle Barrels constantly kept for sale by

S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.

Oct. 21, 1831.—6m

THE KEEPSAKE, for 1832, with seventeen engravings, by the most eminent Artists.

Classical Library. No. 5—Sallust, translated by William Koxe, with improvements and notes; complete in one volume. Just received and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & CO.

Dec. 30.

TARIFF FOUNDRY,

AND

STEAM ENGINE MANUFACTORY,

Fronting on First and Water streets, immediately below the Monongahela Bridge.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have added to their Steam Engine Manufactory AN AIR FOUNDRY, and are now ready to execute all kinds of Castings, with promptness and in in the best manner. Grateful for past favors in the Steam Engine business, they respectfully solicit a continuance of them, and pledge the public that no efforts shall be wanting to give satisfaction.

J. F. & E. GREER.

June 28—1y

THE subscriber wishes to rent the large Three Story Brick Dwelling House and Shop, where he now resides, situated in Liberty, between Market and Wood streets.

March 18.—tf. FELIX BRUNOT.

J. C. BUCKLES,

Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827—tf.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WE wish to caution our friends against an imposition too successfully practised on them, with spurious Nails stamped "JUNIATA."—This caution is deemed necessary from the fact that Nails have been manufactured from inferior Iron, and receive this brand.

An attempt of this kind is calculated to bring into disrepute the JUNIATA IRON, which has been long known to our western friends as an article of the very best quality. We would advise, therefore, in order to defeat this imposition, that the purchaser be governed in his selection by the *names* of the *manufacturers*, which will be found marked on the end of each keg of nails, and stamped on each bar of iron.

The undersigned manufacture their Iron *from the Ore*, and will stand accountable for the quality of the *Iron* and *Nails* marked with their stamp.

P. SHOENBERGER & SON,
LYON, SHORB & Co.,
H. S. SPANG & SON.

☞ The Wheeling Gazette, Cincinnati Gazette, and Louisville Focus, will publish the above for three months, and send their accounts to this office. September 27.—tf.

BANK NOTE EXCHANGE.

Chambersburgh Bk.	1	N. Y. State Bks.	2
Poultney's Bk. Md.	1	New England	2
Cohen's	1	Ohio bills gen. under	
Virginia paper	1	$5	2
Camden	1	Pottsville	2
New Jersey, gen.	1	Wilksbarre	2
New York city, gen.	1	Salisbury, Md.	2
Delaware	½ to 1	Scioto	3
Maryland, gen.	½ to 1	Dayton Man. Co.	3
Natchez	5	Urbana Bk.	3
Louisiana	5	Michigan	3
Yeatman, Woods & Comp., payable at Nashville	5	South Carolina	3
		Georgia and N. C.	4
		Canada	4
Canton	2	Susquehannah	5

Wanted: Sovereigns, Guineas, Napoleons, Doubloons, Eagles, Louisd'ors, Ducats, Johannes, and every description of Gold.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't.

October 11

SYLVESTER'S

Lottery & Exchange Office

NEXT DOOR TO THE EXCHANGE, PITTSBURGH.

S. J. SYLVESTER, of New York, has opened an Office as above, for the sale of Lottery Tickets, and transacting all business connected with the Exchange of Notes, Purchasing of Gold, &c. Adventurers in lotteries are requested to make a trial at the new office. They may rely on being served faithfully, punctually, and attentively. The name of Sylvester is well known in connexion with the selling of prizes. There are hundreds of persons in the United States who have been made independent by their purchases from the Sylvesters in Philadelphia and New York Prizes sold at this office will be cashed on favorable terms, or the money may be had at any of the Managers' offices in the Union.

S. J. S will continue his office in New York; his brother N. Sylvester will attend at Pittsburgh. Orders by mail are solicited, and shall meet with the utmost punctuality. For the information of those remitting, Sylvester begs to state he has special permission to refer to Messrs. Yates & M'Intyre.

☞ A semi-monthly paper will be issued from this office containing the drawn numbers of past, and schemes of the ensuing lotteries, a bank note list, counterfeit detecter, and general information. This paper will be sent *gratis* to all who deal with the proprietors.

Exchange buildings, St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

☞ The schemes now before the public are unusually splendid. Sylvester will keep tickets in all authorised lotteries, and in great variety. When one or more tickets are ordered, postage *need not be paid.* August 2,—tf.

TO BE LET

THAT well finished THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, at the corner of Grant and Second streets, now occupied by Mr. James Gray. Apply to D. S. SCULLY, Esq. or HARMAR DENNY.

Pittsburgh Starch Manufactory

STARCH manufactured at the above establishment, may be had at the store of George Kirkpatrick, No. 8 Diamond Alley, or at either of the following stores—James Park & Co.; Tassey & Church; I. R. Smith & Co.; J. D. Davis, or Gabriel Adams. ALEX. FERGUSON,

June 18.—tf. GEO. KIRKPATRICK.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS STORE,

Corner of Wood and Third streets, opposite Griffith's Hotel, and in the house lately occupied by W. Bell & Co.

I HAVE opened a general assortment of DRY GOODS at the above stand, which will be sold at fair market prices, by the piece or package only. My friends and dealers are invited to call. C. CURTIS.

April 15—tf

MERCHANTS and others from the Western States will find it to their advantage to call at this Office, and have their money exchanged.—Every description of Western Paper received at a small discount, and United States' Bank Paper given in exchange. Foreign and American Gold purchased at the highest premium rates.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 18, 1831.

PIG METAL.

THE Subscribers have just received, per Amulet, a Lot of Pig Metal, which they offer for sale. As they are receiving heavy consignments, they will shortly be enabled to offer to the consumers a regular supply of this article.

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Nov. 29.—tf

WHITE FISH.—Just received from Cleaveland, Lake Erie, 30 barrrels WHITE FISH, in fine order, of a superior quality—for sale by COCHRAN & IRWIN.

Jan. 10.—tf. No. 108 Second street.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—ALL that piece of ground, situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER

January 22, 1830.—tf

WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE.

150 CASKS, in prime order, just rec'd and for sale by

Nov 4 ESTEP & QUINBY.

Receiving & Forwarding House,

NEW ORLEANS.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.

October 26, 1830—tf.

FOR RENT,

THE EAGLE STEAM MILL, for manufacturing Flour.

ALSO,

THE FOUNDRY now occupied by Messrs. Kingsland, Lightner & Co., situate on the Monongahela river and Suke's run. Possession to be had on the 1st of April next.

Apply at the Office of the Bank of the United States. January 11.—tf

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Storage, Forwarding, and Commission WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Peansylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

FANCY LAMPS,

PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu, Astral* and *Mantel Lamps*, from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set; together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE*, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

NEW JUVENILE READER.

THE Infant School Reader; consisting of words of one sound, with 150 Spelling Lessons of words of one syllable; the meanings of which are also well explained by words of one syllable. By W. Ballantine—embellished with numerous wood cuts.—"It needs all we know to make things plain."

N. B.—Teachers and parents are particularly requested to examine the above little work, as it is one so well adapted to the instruction of youth. Just published and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co., Book-sellers, 51 Market street. June 14.—tf.

DE LA MONTERAT'S

Columbian Vegetable Specific,

FOR *the cure of Consumptions, Asthma, Pleurisy, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary affections of every kind. The most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of Consumption and all diseases of the breast and lungs leading to Consumptions.*

DOCTOR RUSH'S

Anti-Dyspeptic or Sour Stomach PILLS,

An invaluable remedy for indigestion in its most complicated forms.

☞ Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh; and also by CHAS. AVERY & CO., corner of Wood and Second streets. March 4—1y

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NOTES OF THE BANK OF MICHIGAN will be bought for a few days, at two and a half per cent. discount; and all New York funds will be bought at very low rates. ☞ The best price given for Guineas and Sovereigns.

S. J. SYLVESTER,
16 Exchange Buildings.

☞ For Sale, Playing Cards; Superior Segars; French Prints, &c. Dec. 6, 1831.

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son*, a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

January 1, 1830.—tf

NEW, LONDON ANNUALS, FOR 1832.

HEATH'S PICTURESQUE ANNUAL, a large 12mo, beautifully bound, with elegant engravings, by the first artists.

LITERARY SOUVENIR, edited by Alaric A. Watts, beautifully bound, with splendid engravings.

NEW YEAR'S GIFT and JUVENILE SOUVENIR, edited by Alaric A. Watts. Just published and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & CO.

Dec. 23.

DOWN Tippets for the Throat, 50 Cents.—The ladies should not be without this cheap, neat and most desirable article of dress, if desirous to avoid the Influenza. Gentlemen traveling, are recommended to wear Buckskin Vests, which effectually exclude the cold—a few for sale at

S. J. SYLVESTER'S,
16 Exchange Buildings.

Cloth Caps, for gentlemen and youths, of the latest fashions. Dec. 20